

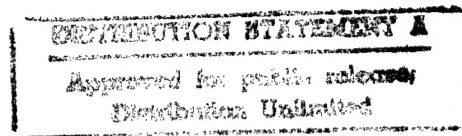
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18 January 1983

Southeast Asia Report

No. 1240



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18 January 1983

SOUTHEAST ASIA REPORT

No. 1240

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INDONESIA

POINTS OF CONTENTION IN RELATIONS WITH U.S. NOTED

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 12 Oct 82 pp 1, 12

[Article: "Sharp Gravel in Good U.S.-Indonesian Relations"]

[Text] Indonesia is calling President Soeharto's U.S. trip a "Goodwill Tour," while the United States terms it a "Symbolic Visit." After a 9-hour flight from Granada (Spain), the president's Garuda airlines DC-10 landed at Greensboro, North Carolina at 3:35 pm. The president and his official party transferred directly to a U.S. Air Force DC-9 which took them to Greenbrier. The president spent two nights in this small town near White Sulfur Springs. It was Tuesday, 12 October when the official U.S. visit resumed, though members of the support staff had been in Washington since Sunday evening.

This visit is being called a "Goodwill Mission" because its objective is to reemphasize the good relations that have existed between Indonesia and the United States. According to statements made by Foreign Minister Mochtar on the plane during the flight from Granada to Greensboro, these relations are so good that Indonesia can speak frankly to the U.S. Government on any and all matters.

However, this in itself does not necessarily mean that the relationship is without its problems. Certainly there are problems but they are not of such a nature that they will push the relations to the brink of crisis. However, they could aggravate relations if they are not resolved.

From various statements that have been made, one can draw the conclusion that Indonesia feels that the Reagan administration still does not fully understand the Southeast Asian position in the global context. One has the impression that the United States has not identified itself with that part of the world.

We were wrong if, when Reagan won, we thought that his administration would be attentive and responsive to our region. We erred if we thought that the new Republican administration would be wiser and more circumspect in its approach to us than was the Carter administration whose foreign policy was considered too moralistic.

Alexander Haig's appointment as secretary of state was not very helpful. He has shocked Indonesian leaders on several occasions. The nomination of a U.S. ambassador to Indonesia is one example; Indonesia felt it was being dragged into U.S. internal affairs.

We call this unpleasant affair the "Morton Abramowitz Case" since Morton Abramowitz was the diplomat nominated by Haig to become the U.S. ambassador to Indonesia. In the end, it became a problem. Before the announcement of his nomination as U.S. ambassador to Indonesia, Abramowitz had already been rejected by our neighbor, the Philippines, as its U.S. ambassador. In 1981 after Indonesia made known its objections to the nomination of Abramowitz as U.S. ambassador to Indonesia, Alexander Haig reportedly told the Indonesian side that he understood Indonesia's feelings on the matter and that he would find another candidate.

In March 1982, Haig announced the nomination of Abramowitz as his country's ambassador to our country. Subsequently, he issued a statement that Indonesia had rejected the nomination. One can understand how this shocked Indonesia. Abramowitz, very experienced in Asian affairs and considered an expert in the problems of China and Southeast Asia, is a controversial figure in the United States. He has many supporters, but also many opponents who would like to see him defeated.

Another example of the difficulties in U.S.-Indonesian relations is found in the field of economics, particularly in commercial affairs. The United States lowered the international market price of tin by suddenly dumping its tin reserves. This action hurt Indonesia as a tin producer.

By unexpectedly setting quotas, the United States restricted Indonesia's exports of textiles and ready-made clothing. This action was taken even though Indonesia is a new exporter of these materials and has only a small export volume as compared to such countries as South Korea, Taiwan, Hong Kong and India.

Indonesia also has been perplexed by the U.S. position on global negotiations. Global negotiations are very important to Indonesia because of its convictions regarding, and solidarity with, the Third World in the achievement of a new economic order, and also because its foreign policy is prioritized to support successful domestic development.

In general, global negotiations and the North-South dialogue are two of the most important aspects of our foreign policy. This is evidenced by the appointment of senior diplomats, Alex Alatas and Irawan Darsa, as Indonesia's representatives in New York and Geneva, respectively.

The United States' rejection of the international convention on the Law of the Sea is another U.S. action that has displeased Indonesia. The Reagan administration has set aside this convention which has been discussed, negotiated and debated for over 10 years.

This convention, among other things, recognizes the archipelagic concept espoused by Indonesia. By its rejection of the convention we can draw the indirect conclusion that the United States does not recognize the archipelagic concept. This concept is extremely important to Indonesia since it represents the "basis of Indonesian existence."

These are some of the U.S. Government's actions and positions that are the "sharp gravel" in its relations with Indonesia.

During his current trip to the United States, President Soeharto will probably make reference to this sharp gravel and ask the Reagan administration to remove it. The president may also invite President Reagan to discuss the problems of the Middle East and Cambodia, as well as U.S. relations with China and Japan, as they have a bearing on our interests. It is hoped that these U.S. relationships will not have negative consequences for Indonesia and ASEAN.

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CSO: 4213/13

INDONESIA

DEFENSE, SECURITY FORCES BASED ON INTERNAL NEEDS

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 15 Oct 82 pp 1, 9

[Article: "Defense and Security Force Organized on the Basis of Indonesian Philosophy"]

[Text] Indonesia constantly monitors world and Southeast Asia regional developments. However, the organization of Indonesia's defense and security forces is definitely not based on or dependent upon external conditions nor is it influenced by other nations' efforts to increase their defense capabilities.

Gen M. Jusuf, minister of defense and security and commander in chief of the armed forces, stressed these points on Thursday, the 4th day of the Preliminary Armed Forces Leadership Conference in Ujung Pandang. "Our defense and security forces are organized and established on the basis of Indonesia's own national philosophy and defense doctrine, and have the sole objective of defending the interests and sovereignty of our nation and people," he declared.

He said that since the sole mission is to defend the interests and sovereignty of the nation and people, the organization of Indonesia's Armed Forces is being coordinated with the pace of national development so the armed forces will truly reflect the ideals of Indonesian identity. "With this as its basis we will have a strong armed forces with a solid foundation, one that understands the steps it must take to defend the nation and its people."

General Jusuf stated that on the 4th day of the Preliminary Armed Forces Leadership Conference several working groups were formed to discuss a number of new topics related to infusing an Indonesian identity into the armed forces organization and to developing the armed forces of the future as the nucleus of the national defense and security system. These working groups are expected to complete their activities by December so the results of their work can be incorporated in the minister of defense/commander in chief of the armed forces directives for the March 1983 Armed Forces Leadership Conference.

The first working group is the Military Drill and Ceremony Refinement Group. According to Jusuf, many elements of current Indonesian Armed Forces military

drill and ceremony regulations were adopted in the 1950's and are legacies from the Dutch colonial, Japanese, and other armies. Conditions have changed, however. There have been many new developments and advancements. So, we must discard the old military drill and ceremony regulations and create new regulations that are consistent with the progress we have made and reflect the personality and culture of the Indonesian people.

The second working group is focusing on human resource management and the territorial apparatus organization. According to the minister of defense and security, the Indonesian population is growing day by day. Progress is continuing and increasing from 5-year plan to 5-year plan. The creativity and dynamism of our people will also continue to develop, following the advances that have already been achieved. General Jusuf said that this must all be studied conscientiously in order to be able to provide the necessary guidance and avoid conflicts that can endanger current and future development and productivity. Management responsibility in this area rests with the territorial apparatus; therefore, human resource management and territorial apparatus organization must be upgraded.

The third working group is the Management Group for Reinventory and Reassignment of Material. It is primarily concerned with material that has long been earmarked for replacement with new items of equipment. Such material will undergo a classification process to identify: material to be taken to the Army Industrial Facility for renovation and then stored for future use by the reserves, material to be repaired for use by paramilitary forces, and serviceable material to be used to satisfy the requirement for arms and equipment to implement the doctrine of total peoples' defense and security.

Another group is dealing with explanation and dissemination of the National Defense and Security Act. This group consists of two elements: the explanation group chaired by Lt Gen Julius Henuhili, and the dissemination group chaired by Lt Gen Sutopo Yuwono.

Working groups were also formed to discuss armed forces development and management consistent with the advances already achieved by the armed forces. One of these groups is the Phase II Armed Forces Unit Retraining Group headed by Lt Gen Wiyogo, commander of Territorial Defense Command II.

Another working group is to determine the optimum composition of the armed forces in order to increase mobility. General Jusuf considers mobility to be extremely important since Indonesia encompasses such a vast territory. Armed forces mobility training will continue to be conducted in order to realize a high level of mobility. "With this capability, if we are ever needed to defend the people and the nation all we will have to do is push a button and the troops will be in place," declared the minister of defense and security. This group is chaired jointly by Lt Gen Himawan Soetanto, commander of Territorial Defense Command III and Lt Gen Seno Hartono, commander of Territorial Defense Command IV.

Additionally, there is a group working to update personnel management practices. This group is discussing the problems of promotion, job assignment, and prerequisites for command of squads, companies, battalions, and other units. The minister of defense and security said that current regulations on these subjects were adopted in the fifty's and sixty's and that they no longer reflect current developments. For example, one must be a major to command a battalion: however, present day battalions have more personnel and equipment. "Therefore, the commander must be a lieutenant colonel, in keeping with the increased command responsibility."

On the subject of personnel management, Jusuf said that there are people who never get promoted and who stay in the same job year after year. "This is not healthy; a man has to develop. A soldier who holds a position several years, does a good job, and conducts himself properly will get promoted and be given assignments of increasing responsibility."

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CSO: 4213/13

INDONESIA SET TO DEVELOP ARMS INDUSTRY

Kuala Lumpur ASIAN DEFENCE JOURNAL in English Dec 82 pp 10, 11

[Text] Indonesia is taking steps towards developing its defence industry aimed at the production of equipment for the country's armed forces, its Minister of State for Research and Technology, B.J. Habibie said in Tokyo.

He said the defence industry would be necessary to maintain security over the thousands of islands spread throughout the archipelago, which is about the size of East and West Europe together.

The Minister told newsmen in the Japanese capital that Indonesia could not continue to depend on weapons from the outside world and he added, "we also cannot continue to depend on pointed bamboo spears" to defend our interests and the interests of friendly countries."

In the field of arms production, the Minister said there was the possibility of cooperation between Indonesia and Japan to jointly produce certain equipment not directly used as war material.

However, he pointed out that Indonesia respects the provisions of the Japanese Constitution in this matter, as it prohibits the production of war-related materials. Mr Habibie invited Japanese capital and technology to co-operate with Indonesia in the development of economic resources.

He said Japan need not have any doubts about the good intentions of Indonesians and in the same manner, the Indonesians did not have doubts about Japanese good intentions, provided the two countries continue a dialogue to develop their economies in the interests of progress and stability.

CSO: 4200/229

INDONESIA

FORMER GDR AMBASSADOR RECEIVES SERVICE MEDAL

Jakarta HARIAN UMUM AB in Indonesian 7 Oct 82 pp 1-2

[Article: "President Soeharto Awards Service Medal to Eberhard Feister"; original paragraphing not followed.)

[Text] In President Soeharto's name, Kris Noermattias, the Indonesian ambassador to the GDR, awarded the Superior Service Medal on Tuesday to Eberhard Feister for his services in improving relations between Indonesia and the GDR.

The simple, dignified ceremony at the Indonesian Embassy in Berlin was attended by various officials of the GDR Foreign Ministry including P. Stockmann, chief of the South Asia and Southeast Asia directorate and E. Benkwitz, chief of the ASEAN subdirectorate. Also attending were Mrs Kris Noermattias, wife of the Indonesian ambassador, and Mrs Eberhard Feister, wife of the award recipient, as well as the entire embassy staff.

Eberhard Feister served as the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the GDR to Indonesia from 1978 to 1982. He was born on 1 September 1930 and received his degree in economics. Eberhard Feister began his career at the bottom, serving as a regional government official from 1955 to 1960. In 1960, he was assigned to the GDR Embassy in Bulgaria. Following that assignment, he was promoted and served from 1966 to 1970 as deputy and then as chief of the GDR commercial delegation to the Sudan. From 1970 to 1973, he held senior positions in the GDR Foreign Ministry. From 1976 to 1977, he was GDR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the People's Republic of Angola. He was designated as GDR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Indonesia in 1978, a position he held until 1982.

Eberhard Feister, who is married and has two children, has received a number of state service awards and commendations from social organizations.

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CSO: 4213/13

INDONESIA

GOVERNMENT PRESSURE ON HASAN TIRO DISSIDENTS REPORTED

Jakarta SINAR HARAPAN in Indonesian 7 Oct 82 p 3

[Article: "Three Left in the Hasan Tiro Gang"]

[Text] Army Brig Gen H. Abdurachman, commander of Military District I "Iskandar Muda" declared that during the past several months his forces have captured 16 prominent members of the Hasan Tiro gang while seizing 5 firearms, 273 rounds of ammunition, 2 typewriters, and assorted documents.

In an interview with SINAR HARAPAN in Lhokseumawe on Monday evening, Brig Gen H. Abdurachman stated that the success of these actions can be seen in the fact that the remnants of the outlaw gang can now only operate in very small groups. "Actually," he said, "the gang's condition is such that it is no longer of any real consequence."

In response to further questions he explained that with these captures only three prominent gang members are still at large. Those who remain at large are Dr Husaini, the self-proclaimed health minister, Daud Paneuek, war commander, and Muhamed Mahmud, deputy governor of Peurelak. These three are thought to be operating in Aceh Pidie and East Aceh.

With confidence and optimism he said, "If we can take care of these three people than, God willing, we can finish off the others very easily."

Brig Gen H. Abdurachman admitted to SINAR HARAPAN that the target date for eliminating the Hasan Tiro gang remnants had already passed. "I expected that as 5 October drew near we would have bagged this prize," he said. "Let's hope that our extermination efforts will be successful before the end of 1982."

In answer to another question, the commander explained that his forces were not using assault tactics in their efforts to eradicate the gang remnants but instead were conducting territorial operations. In these operations more emphasis is placed on approaching the people and getting them to help Military District I solve this problem. He said that society itself is the key to operational success.

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CSO: 4213/13

CORRESPONDENT VISIT TO SONN SANN ZONE DESCRIBED

Kathmandu THE RISING NEPAL in English 15 Dec 82 p 5

[Article by Wilderich Lochow: "At Breakneck Speed Through Kampuchean Combat Zone"]

[Text]

Inside Cambodia, (DPA):

In front of us there was a red water tank vehicle of the United Nations World Food Programme.

At the last border barrier, tough-looking black-uniformed rangers of the Thai armed forces helped themselves to the tankers cargo, reserved for Kampuchean refugees on the other side.

For the guerrilla areas, fighting with the Vietnamese over water supply breaks out frequently.

In these areas, Pol Pot's Red Khmer and two non-communist liberation organisations are fighting independent of each other against the Vietnamese, who took Kampuchean by force early in 1979.

The Kampuchean foundry town of Nong Chan, population 45,000 located in a dense forest, is protected from any attack by the Vietnamese by two semi-circular defence rings up to ten kilometres deep.

The town lies within the range of the Vietnamese artillery, however.

In the operational area, the guerrilla commander outlined on map the highly dangerous situation which he has to master with only 2,000 trained and armed fighters of San Sann's non-communist liberation force.

Another 4,000 soldiers have no weapons. Most of all, ammunition, bandages, medicines, mine detectors and radio transmitters are lacking. Two ridiculous Chinese-built 7.5 cm guns on tripods and a handful of bazookas are their "heavy" weapons.

On the other side, the 75th Vietnamese division is waiting with artillery, missile launchers and tanks.

Since there is no coordination between the various liberation movements, the military struggle against the common enemy is not exactly easy.

There is no cooperation with the hated communist

Red Khmer, but prince Sihanouks people are also not particularly loved.

Nevertheless, the numerical superiority of the Vietnamese does not deter the Cambodians in any way, whose "offensive defence" have pushed back the enemy from Nong Chan and disrupted bases in the Vietnamese hinterland.

The Combodians have a new "secret weapon". They have formed a kind of "rapid troops" using recently delivered, brand new Japanese motorcycles.

We go at breakneck speed, over deeply rutted paths, past tree stumps, dense elephant grass, and prickly bushes, into the conquered area.

Clinging to the back of the driver, I do not think about mines, only that if we take a fall in a pothole, I'm not wearing a crash helmet.

We go on foot further past cut barbed wire and uprooted poles of the

Vietnamese communication lines.

According to our scout, the Vietnamese lurk only about 800 meters from us concealed in the dark and menacing jungle.

If you can believe the Cambodians, the food situation of the Vietnamese is really desperate. In the conquered area, there are tiny holes in the earth in which the starving Vietnamese grub for lizards and other reptiles.

Civilians come and go between the fronts. They travel on two-wheeled excarts and trundle gingerly with their chickens and geese through no-man's land.

They also supply the Combodians with valuable military information.

Armed reconnaissance patrols do not take place. In view of an anticipated Vietnamese offensive, the liberation troops have to conserve their limited ammunition.

KAMPUCHEA

KAMPONG SPEU CENSUS, DROUGHT CONDITIONS, AGRICULTURAL RECONSTRUCTION NOTED

Vientiane SIANG PASASON in Lao 23 Nov 82 p 3

[Article excerpted from QUAN DOI NHAN DAN of Vietnam, compiled by Vilaivan:
"Work in a Kampuchean Province"]

[Excerpts] From Phnom Penh we went on route 4 past a district in Kandel Province to Kampong Speu Province. After Pol Pot's men seized the throne they destroyed all, they destroyed the loving and longed for land of carabola trees. Although it was liberated 4 years ago, Kampong Speu Canton is still in ruins.

Comrade Oulouam, a committee member of the Provincial People's Revolutionary Committee, told us:

"Like other places, after the liberation we had to do everything from the beginning. We have only our bare hands."

"And now," he continued, "even though we have just begun to move, Kampong Speu has newly-built material bases in many places. Its population of 250,000 people is equally divided into 5 districts, 58 cantons, and 1189 villages. In this coming fourth year they clearly lead a new life. They engage in solidarity and love each other under the leadership of the revolutionary administrative committee. They are members of almost 15,000 production solidarity teams.

The production solidarity teams are a basic form of collective work. They reinforce the role of production and in building their new lives. In July and August 1982 Kampong Speu was faced with severe drought. The soil in many ricefields which were far from marshes and ditches became cracked and caked. However, the people were not discouraged. They all fought against the drought and took care of the rice plants. They were mobilized by all levels of the revolutionary administrative committee. Ten thousand people worked in the production solidarity units. They all worked to force the water to drain into the ricefields. In the dry season Kampong Speu harvested 50,000 hectares of rice, and they are now expanding the growing of starchy crops.

We know that in 1981 Kampong Speu harvested 200,000 tons of rice and 10,000 tons of starchy crops province-wide. In the happy season the people and

farmers voluntarily sold 5,000 tons of rice to the government, which exceeded the expected level by 1,000 tons. This did not include starchy crops, peanuts, mung beans, and other food supplies.

We went to visit Ompe Phanom, a Buddhist temple in Holengchod Canton, Somhom-tong District, not far from Kampong Speu Province. We saw a herd of 50-60 buffalo eating grass on a hill. As though an agricultural department cadre knew what we were thinking, he told us about the animal husbandry of the province. His voice was warm. He said that the herd of buffalo belonged to the Holengchod Canton solidarity production units. During Pol Pot's administration our animal husbandry was closed down. People ploughed the fields instead of using oxen and buffalo. The people were sent to be tortured in a jail on an island. Now there are 30,000 oxen and buffalo all over the province. We have supplied a number of draft animals to transport meat for the people.

To make us understand animal husbandry in the province he added that recently Kampong Speu has set up a cattle-raising settlement in order to encourage the raising of as many as 90,000 or 100,000 cattle province-wide.

9884

CSO: 4206/29

LAOS

ANTI-LPDR GROUPS' ZONES OF OPERATIONS, ALLIANCES NOTED

Strengths of Units, Commanders

Bangkok MATICHON in Thai 8 Dec 82 p 2

[Article by Piyachat Mongkhonchaisit: "The War In Laos Is Not Yet Over"]

[Text] During the past year, there have frequently been reports in the newspapers about 10,000 right-wing troops of various groups carrying on activities against the Vietnamese forces in Laos. But what the actual truth is about this is not known for certain. Because when the communist party in Laos took power several years ago after driving the right-wing forces out of the country, news reports and accounts were prevented from reaching here too. The only way to obtain information was to listen to the Lao government radio, which broadcast news reports only now and then.

Then in the middle of this past year, there were sensational reports that General Phoumi Nosavan, the former prime minister of the right-wing government in Laos who fled to Thailand, had announced the formation of a Lao government-in-exile. There were 28 ministers in the government. Many groups have wondered whether this is true or not. And if it is true, will this resemble the matter of the Khmer coalition government, which is headed by Prince Sihanouk?

At present, the Lao national liberation forces, which are fighting the Vietnamese forces in Laos, are composed of only a few groups. Each of the groups is different and can be distinguished as follows:

The Group of General Phoumi Nosavan

General Phoumi's group is better known throughout the world than the other liberation groups. This is probably because General Phoumi was once the prime minister of Laos.

"There is just the name. The forces of General Phoumi that are now operating in Laos are very small. The reports that said that he had a large group composed of 10,000 men are not true," said one leader of the liberation forces to MATICHON.

A news report stated that, ever since General Phoumi fled from the political dangers and entered Thailand several years ago, he has never set foot in Laos again. One important reason is his age. The few reports that have been received have been from his subordinates, who operate only in Laos.

The armed forces of General Phoumi that are now active include:

1. The group of Sergeant Siha, a former mercenary during the time that the United States was supporting the fighting in Laos. This is thought to be the largest operational group of General Phoumi. Its zone of operations is about 40 kilometers into the northern mountains of Savannakhet Province. There are about 40 armed men in the group.
2. The group of Mr Suchiam operates in the Muong Phoum area. It has about 24 armed men.
3. The group of Lieutenant Bunmi operates in Savannakhet Province too. It has about 10 armed men.

"Concerning the reports that there are 10,000 armed troops, the truth is that each group has made up numbers and reported these false numbers to General Phoumi in the hope of obtaining support from abroad. Because at present, the many right-wing Laos who fled abroad and who are living in a third country have collected money and are sending money to support these groups. This money is sent through General Phoumi. When he was told that one group had 10,000 men, that another had 7,000 men and that a third had 10,000 men too, he thought that there were sufficient forces to form a government. Thus, he announced the formation of a government-in-exile, as was recently reported. This government was formed at Dong Khon Thung, which is an area where the borders of Thailand, Laos and Kampuchea come together. But he now knows that his faction does not have any forces operating in that region and that the forces operating in other regions are very small. The matter of seizing an area and forming a liberated zone does not, of course, need to be discussed."

The Group of General Vang Pao

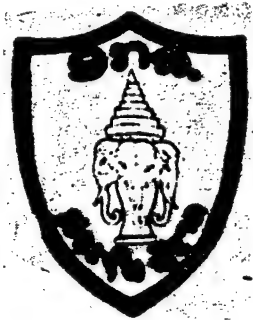
The name of this Meo general, Vang Pao, is quite well known among Thais. After fleeing the political danger and going to the United States, he ordered his followers who had remained in northern Laos, numbering about 1,000 armed men, to continue fighting.

"Two years ago, these Meo soldiers seized Phu Bia, which is a large base of the Vietnamese troops in northern Laos. That time, many people thought that General Vang Pao's group would be the main group in liberating Laos. But for some reason, the supply of medical supplies and ammunition that they had been receiving suddenly dried up. The result was that the Meo soldiers at Phu Bia were attacked and routed by Vietnamese troops and almost 1,000 of them were killed. Ever since then, these Meo forces have been scattered throughout the Chanuman-Savannakhet area. There are now just small groups, and they hardly ever carry on operations."

Possible Kong Le-Nosavan Cooperation

Bangkok MATICHON in Thai 7 Dec 82 pp 1, 12

[Article: "General Kong Le and Nosavan Are Joining Forces"]



[Text] Caption: Shirt-sleeve Insignia of the Lao National Liberation Organization.

Lao national liberation forces have heavily attacked the Vietnamese forces in Laos. But Vietnamese forces waited in vain for an attack on Lao National Day.

A MATICHON reporter has reported from the border that, at present, since this is the end of the rainy season, the Lao National Liberation Organization (LNLO), which has 2,000 armed soldiers, is launching a strong operation and attacking the Vietnamese military bases that have been set up along the Mekong River, which forms the border between Thailand and Laos.

"On 2 December, which is the National Day of Laos, Vietnamese forces made preparations to withstand an attack. This is because, last year, the resistance forces attacked several Vietnamese camps on this day. But this year, the Vietnamese waited in vain since no attack was launched," said the news source.

The report also said that, as for other resistance groups such as the groups of General Kong Le and General Phoumi Nosavan or the Khaen Daeng group, which are opposing the vietnamese forces in Laos too, at present, they are making preparations, and it is expected that there will be heavy fighting soon.

"However, these resistance forces lack weapons even if they do actually have large forces. For example, the group of General Kong Le has only about 450-500 armed men. And the group of General Phoumi has only about 300 armed men capable of carrying on operations. Thus, it is believed that any attack they launch will be only a nuisance attack," said the news source.

The report said that, as for General Vang Pao's group, at present, it is carrying on hardly any operations at all because it has not yet recovered

from the beating it took last year from the Vietnamese forces at Phu Bia in northern Laos, where it lost almost 1,000 men.

Kouprasith Aphay Group

Bangkok MATICHON in Thai 6 Dec 82 pp 1, 2

[Article: "Vang Pao Has China Support the Formation of a Government-In-Exile"]

[Text] Vang Pao and Kouprasith, two former Lao leaders, are negotiating with China and asking for help in establishing a government-in-exile near the Chinese border in order to liberate Laos from the Kayson government.

A diplomatic news source told MATICHON that, recently, General Vang Pao and Mr Kouprasith Aphay, two people who were formerly important people in the right-wing Lao government, secretly visited Peking in order to ask China to help them return and wage a war to liberate Laos from the left-wing government of Mr Kayson Phomvihan.

An informed news source said that it is possible that a right-wing Lao government-in-exile will be formed or that a right-wing Lao government will be formed in northern Laos in an area near the Chinese border. They asked the Chinese for support. General Vang Pao would serve as the commander of the military forces of the right-wing Lao group.

This well-informed news source said that, prior to this, General Vang Pao and Mr Kouprasith Aphay went and contacted Western European countries in order to ask for support. One of these countries and China may support the right-wing Lao group in its fight against the government of Mr Kayson Phromvihan.

Furthermore, prior to this, at the end of October, there was a news report that said that General Phoumi Nosavan, the former prime minister of Laos, had announced the formation of a cabinet in order to oppose the communist government of Mr Kayson Phromvihan. General Vang Pao did not take part in this. The formation of the government of General Phoumi was announced in Udomchai Province in Laos.

11943

CSO: 4207/37

VIENTIANE TRADE UNION STRENGTH, ROLE AS PARTY ACTIVISTS STRESSED

Vientiane VIENTIANE MAI in Lao 20 Nov 82 pp 1, 4

[Article: "Saisettha District Trade Union Accepts Its Sixth New Member Group"]

[Text] On the morning of 19 November 1982 in the Saisettha District Hospital the trade union mobilization committee of Vientiane Capital held an official reception for a new group of trade union members from the district. This will be the sixth group since 1979.

There were many outstanding and active cadres from many different regions at the trade union reception, for example, the Youth Union Organization, the Women's Association, the agricultural machinery factory, and all sections subordinate to the district. The people accepted in advance to be new trade union members totaled 100 comrades, including 67 women. This group is larger in comparison with other groups in the past. This will expand the role of the trade union as the representative of the working class to grow steadily.

Now there are as many as 321 trade union members from all over the district.

Attending the reception for the new trade union members was Mr Thongket Settha who guided the policy of the work to put a new face on the trade union role and increased its expansion.

Meanwhile, he read a fairly long statement establishing the unit from the Vientiane Capital Trade Union Federation.

After that Mr Thongket Soulivong, chairman of the Saisettha District Administrative Committee, gave a speech. First of all, he admired the achievements the base trade union mobilization committee had scored with determination, persistency, and bravery. With attentive mobilization the members became a force and a good judgment in effectively carrying out all the resolutions and plans of the party and government to become reality.

In several places he pointed out the important role of the trade union. The primary role of the trade union organization which represents the working class has 2 aspects: trade union members have an important role in the revolution to make the policies of the party and government become reality, and a duty to fight the enemies who hope to destroy [us]. At the end he asked all trade union members to decide to participate in production mobilization, to pay agricultural

taxes, and to sell their rice to the government. He also encouraged the youth to serve the country to maintain security and to unfailingly increase the nation's construction.

After he finished his speech, a representative of the new members of the trade union made an acceptance speech and pledged that they would decide to participate in all the work and resolutions set by the higher echelons to make them reality.

9884

CSO: 4206/30

PROVINCES, NUMBER OF DISTRICTS NOTED

Vientiane VIENTIANE MAI in Lao 12 Nov 82 p 2

['Conversation with the Editor' Column: "How Many Provinces Are There in Our Country?"]

[Excerpts] [Question] 1. How many provinces are there now in our country? Which provinces were discontinued and which were newly established? How many districts are required to constitute a southern province? For example, how many districts are there in Champassak Province? What are they? The same applies to other provinces from Phong Saly on down.

[Answer] There is a total of 13 provinces in the LPDR at the present time and one capital, Vientiane. They are: Phong Saly, Louang Namtha, Houa Phan, Oudomsai, Luang Prabang, Sayaboury, Xieng Khouang, Vientiane, Khammouan, Savannakhet, Saravane, Champassak, and Attopeu, and Vientiane Capital. The new province is Vientiane Province the restablishment of which was agreed to in 1982. Truly speaking, it is not correct to say that Vientiane Province is new. It could be said it is old because at one time Vientiane Province and Vientiane Capital were one and they were just separated at the beginning of 1982. When you asked me how many districts there are to make up a province, it depends on the area and the size of the population. The recent province and district plan is aimed at population controls, areas, etc. to facilitate administrative matters. As for the question of how many districts there are in a province, e.g., Champassak, Phong Saly, etc., we'll have to owe you on this question because there is no document about this. However, we do know that based on the 1981 statistics there are 866 cantons and 103 districts nationwide.

9884

CSO: 4206/30

SENIOR PSS OFFICERS ATTEND COURSE CLOSING

Vientiane VIENTIANE MAI in Lao 17 Nov 82 pp 1, 4

[Article: "The Second Group of Basic Level PSS Courses Is Closed"]

[Text] On the morning of 12 November 1982 in the school club there was held the closing ceremony for the Public Security Service (PSS) course after studying for 147 days from 8 March to 29 October 1982 (counting only the days the school was open). This is to implement the resolutions of the party committee, the PSS and central echelon police, and also to carry out the Five Year Plan in building up the department and ministry bases. The ceremony was attended by representatives of each department subordinate to the ministry, representatives of the national defense staff officers, and a large number of the people in the school.

In the ceremony Comrade Khamla Phimmani of the school's board of directors read a summary so that those from many different departments could see the strengths and weaknesses, the benefits and difficulties of the past period of study. He noted that this group of students came from 12 provinces including 3 regions: 33 students were from the LPA, 15 were from the PSS Department, and 41 students were from the provinces. The course resulted in a fairly good outcome in each aspect, and in several subjects exceeded expectations. After the school's board of directors completed its report, Colonel Khampheng Bounnaseng, chief of the PSS Department, gave a speech to those in attendance.

First of all he praised and admired those students in the school who made good grades at the end of their course. At one place he said that the closing ceremony was a significant sign of the growth of our military forces, the PSS and the police. All of us have been through difficulty and confusion since we [have been here].

Meanwhile, he asked the people in the school to promote together a true revolutionary nature, to be aware of the enemies' tricks, and to be ever ready to fight against all the enemies' movements. At the same time all must struggle against different future obstacles. They should be ready in spirit, health, and energy to work. All of us should continue our revolutionary heritage. The important thing is for everyone to firmly grasp the theories and lessons to effectively apply them to the actual work.

After that a representative of the students accepted the speech with 5 pledges by the students. The ceremony ended with the shouting of slogans in a joyous atmosphere.

BRIEFS

UN AID FOR MEDICAL SCHOOL--At the end of October 1982 the Vientiane Province Public Health Service Committee brought newly arrived UN material assistance to be given to the hospital and the basic-level medical training school in Vang Viang, Vientiane Province. This was the first time that the Public Health Service Committee has brought such material assistance. It included 42 tons of cement and 2 tons of spare electrical equipment. When the material assistance was brought to the district Dr Thongbai Phimmason was the provincial public health service committee member who led cadres, workers, the people, and the local administrative authorities to mobilize and successfully unload the materials from the trucks for storage in a warehouse. Dr Thongbai's trip was a good example for cadres and workers and the local administrative authorities. There were repairs and cleaning and painting of the guest room to welcome the team of experts and all the visiting guests who will closely guide the effective specialized task in the future based on the direction and policy set by the higher echelons. [Text] [Vientiane VIENTIANE MAI in Lao 17 Nov 82 p 1] 9884

NEW RESTAURANT OPENS--The new restaurant aims to serve the masses with both food and entertainment. Comrade Khampan Silivat, the director of the Vientiane Capital Hotel and Restaurant Company, told VIENTIANE MAI on 17 November 1982 that the new restaurant named "Lao Mai" is in Wat Tai Noi Ward, Sikhottabong District, Vientiane Capital. It started service on 10 November 1982. Up to this point the restaurant is serving only drinks and snacks while waiting for interior repairs to be made. When it is finished they will serve food, and then they will have art and literature shows. It is expected to be open for service before this coming National Day on 2 December. [Excerpt] [Vientiane VIENTIANE MAI in Lao 18 Nov 82 p 1] 9884

POSTAL REVENUES--Kh. P.L.--On the afternoon of 23 November the Post and Transportation Ministry held a ceremony to summarize the achievements, to decorate medals, and to present commendations to outstanding people in the 5-year period for the protection and construction of socialism in the post and telecommunications service. Colonel Phao Bounnaphon, alternate member of the party central committee, the Post and Transportation Minister, Deputy Ministers, department chiefs and assistant chiefs, along with cadres, government employees, and workers in the Ministry all attended the ceremony. Mr Soli Sisomeuk, department chief of production, technical matters, and telecommunications, reported briefly on the achievements of the Post and Telecommunications Service in the

last 5 years, as follows: The Post Office received 15,150,313 letters and newspapers, and 804,723 packages. It received and paid 21,520 domestic and foreign money orders worth 3,737,612 kip. The total revenue was 6,712,498 kip. It printed 14 times and distributed a total of 14,094,666 postal stamps and 13,996 commemorative stamps. The telecommunications service received and sent 86,503 domestic telegrams and 95,041 foreign telegrams. The total amounted to 14,169,859 kip. Three base construction projects were completed. For example, they succeeded in constructing housing within the school, a club, and a warehouse for the Ministry's materials. These are among the ten projects of the plan for (1979-1980); many other projects were also carried out. [Excerpt]
[Vientiane KHAOSAN PATHET LAO in Lao 24 Nov 82 pp 4, 5] 9884

CSO: 4206/30

DEFENSE BASED ON DETERRENCE CAPABILITY

Kuala Lumpur ASIAN DEFENCE JOURNAL in English Dec 82 p 10

[Text] Malaysia adopts the concept of 'deterrence capability' in its defence and is gearing all its defence projects towards maintaining and building up this capability.

Deputy Defence Minister, Abang Abu Bakar told Parliament recently that the concept includes the possible mobilisation of all resources available at its disposal by the government, if there was a real threat to the country's sovereignty.

He remarked however, that the defence programme depended on the country's economic position which determined whether the government could finance purchases of weapons, other equipment and related projects.

The navy and the air force have the primary role of surveillance in safeguarding the security of the South China Sea and their defensive role was secondary. Maritime craft and patrol boats are used for surveillance.

In the event of a threat of conflict against the country, fighter aircraft and warships would be sent to fight the enemy, the Deputy Minister said.

Civil airports in the north and other parts of the country would be turned into operational bases if there was a threat.

The Deputy Minister said that the planned Gong Kedah air force base was not intended for forward operations, but for centralised training in engineering, supplies and commando tactics. But the base could be turned into a forward base to operate aircraft if need be. Due to the cut back in government spending, the Gong Kedah project had been shelved and the Royal Malaysian Air Force would continue to use four of the existing bases for training.

Parliament was also told that intensified patrols by the navy and air force had reduced the number of illegal immigrant landings in the country.

CSO: 4200/230

DEFENSE MINISTER WARNS LOCAL LEADERS

Cebu City VISAYAN HERALD in English 11 Dec 82 pp 1, 2

[Text] Legaspi City (PNA)--Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile today ordered military commanders in the Bicol region to submit names of local political leaders who do not cooperate with the government, especially in the counter-insurgency drive.

"If political leaders are bench seaters, then they might just as well leave and join the enemy," he told military commanders during a briefing at the PC region V headquarters at Camp Ibalon here.

Enrile's order was spurred by reports from field commanders that several local political leaders do not cooperate with the government because of retribution by dissidents.

"If they cannot live up to their duties as duly-elected public officials, then they should not be in government," Enrile said.

He advised military leaders who may not be willing to help, particularly in the antiinsurgency campaign.

Enrile arrived in Legaspi this morning for an inspection tour of the P.C. command and later flew by helicopter to Sorsogon as guest speaker of the 30th anniversary celebration of the Sorsogon Press and Radio Club.

During the briefing, Enrile also declassified captured documents of the National Democratic Front (NDF) outlining a 10-point "strategy of Deception" of the Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP).

He ordered military commanders to study the documents very carefully so that they could fight the enemy along the same line of a united front approach.

Enrile also ordered them to keep a close watch on members of the clergy and other sectors of society and get the names of those whom they suspect to be engaged in activities affecting National security.

CSO: 4200/256

COLUMNIST ON ATTEMPT TO DISCREDIT GENERAL RAMOS: RAMOS RESPONDS

Service Extended

Cebu City VISAYAN HERALD in English 22 Nov 82 p 4

[From the "Guided Missile" column by Danny M. Gonzales: "Move To Discredit Gen. Ramos?"]

[Text] Not long ago, the national media reported an alleged demoralization of several PC officers. And the blame was heaped on Gen. Fidel Ramos. The reason? Ramos reportedly extended the term of service of some military officials. Naturally, those who were ripe enough, in point of age, experience, or rank, could no longer take over. Ergo, these officials are angry, hence the demoralization.

Valid But....

Considering the facts presented, said demoralization of some PC officials could be true. It's a valid claim. And Ramos could, as he is, be blamed for it. But, to one who has an inkling of who Gen. Ramos is and the role he is capable of playing in the government setup, the development is disturbing.

Target

Obviously, Ramos is a target. A target of both open and clandestine efforts to discredit him. And considering that he commands the respect of some loyal officers, those with extended terms among them, the effect of the moves to put Ramos down is the creation of a wedge between his loyalists and those who reportedly belong to the group of the disenchanted and the demoralized.

American Boy

Unknown to a lot of people, Ramos is an American boy. He has succeeded in being a nondescript military official by sustaining a low profile posture. As a favored Filipino official, just like another American boy in the person of Prime Minister Cesar Virata, Ramos is viewed as a potential tool of the Americans in case of a drastic revamp of the Philippines' political structure.

How Will He React?

How will this fine Filipino military officer react? Will he simply make pronouncements justifying his moves to make some military officers overstay in their respective posts? Or will Ramos, being a military strategist of no mean ability, see through the cruel antics of his fellow bright boys in the military establishment?

Interesting To Watch

Demoralization of PC officers? An interesting topic, indeed! But more interesting to watch are the developments that will follow in the military front. Will the overstaying officers enjoying the blessings of Ramos remain in their posts? Or will they be yanked out to be replaced by the so-called demoralized PC officials? Let's see what happens next.

Letter of Rebuttal

Cebu City VISAYAN HERALD in English 17 Dec 82 pp 4, 11

[From the "Guided Missile" column by Danny M. Gonzales: "Gen. Ramos Reacts"]

[Text] December 2, 1982

Mr Danny M. Gonzales, columnist
VISAYAN HERALD, Cebu City

Dear Mr Gonzales:

This has reference to your column on the subject "Move to Discredit Gen. Ramos?" in the November 22, 1982 issue of the VISAYAN HERALD, a clipping of which was given me today. I thank you for the attention you have given me, however inaccurate and unfounded your statements are.

For your information, I am not the authority to extend the services of military personnel, even those in the PC, beyond their compulsory retirement date. Under the law, only the President has that authority and prerogative. I have recommended some deserving retireable officers for extension for the good of the service and the people in the jurisdiction involved, but there are many more that I have not recommended thereby resulting in their retirement. The records will prove this.

I do not know by what process of reasoning you have erroneously and libelously conjured me to be "an American boy." I trust you fully understand the meaning and implications of that term, for I shall relentlessly contest anyone's claim that I am less than loyal to the Republic of the Philippines as you would want your readers to believe. Let me state here that regardless of my having graduated from the U.S. Military Academy (as a Filipino scholar) I am a Filipino by birth, thought, deeds and aspirations. The same is true of my forebears and of my children. Lest you be further misguided, please check carefully attached biodata and record of service.

I did not intend to dignify your gratuitous remarks by this reply, but if you are a professional journalist as you are obviously trying hard to be, perhaps you can kindly cause this letter to be published in order to set these matters straight.

Sincerely

(Sgd) Fidel V Ramos, Lieutenant General, AFP, Vice Chief of Staff, AFP,
Chief of Constabulary/Director General, INP

Copy furnished: Editor Al Alinsug

The Letter

Up to this writing (Dec. 16, 1982), the original copy of Gen. Ramos' letter, surprisingly, has not reached this columnist yet. However, editor Alinsug has a copy of it, and the letter above, printed in its entirety--except for the PC/INP letterhead--was based on the xerox copy kindly furnished to me by Brig. Gen. Cesar Villarin, an old friend. Aside from the letter, my attention was also called to it by retired Gen. Roso Sabalones, another friend.

A long time ago, as a young journalist, I shook hands with a man whose educated and gentle ways impressed me. An uncle, a retired military officer, who had something to say about him, further bolstered this impression. Another testimonial came from a fellow journalist. Thus, it was under the influence of this good impression that the piece now being questioned was written. A piece of writing intended as admiration and defense misconstrued, perhaps owing to my deficiency in the use of language, as denunciation and offense.

My View

There was an alleged demoralization of several PC officers. And Gen. Ramos was blamed for it. My view was that this was part of a move to discredit Gen. Ramos. Thus, inevitably, I had to back up my point with a possible cause. What could be behind it? It's the commonly held view in American circles that Gen. Ramos is one of the potential leaders of the country. An American paper--THE WALL STREET JOURNAL--if my memory doesn't fail me, listed him as such along with Prime Minister Cesar Virata. Even USIS people whisper his name as the one with untainted record, a man to watch. In short, the Americans look at him with favor as one of the men who would make an ideal replacement of President Marcos when the latter is gone. It stands to reason that some of his enemies or rivals don't want him up.

Not Derogatory

Thus, my reference to him as an American boy was never intended to be derogatory. Readers will recall that I've used the term in reference to Mr Alejo Santos, Mr Cesar Virata, and even President Marcos. Of course, to mean that they are American favorites. For in our part of the country, to be branded an American boy is often taken as a compliment, as contrasted to being called a Chinese or Russian boy. Even the Pusyon Bisaya campaigners rode on this line to catapult the candidates to victory. Additionally Assemblyman Bartolome Cabangbang, whom I've described countless times as an American boy, still offers me a handshake

and a smile each time we meet, a gesture that now appears to have been a costly influence when I used the description just as freely in reference to Gen. Ramos.

A Spade a Spade

My readers have known me to call a spade a spade. Had my intention been to disparage Gen. Ramos, I would have called him an American lackey or American tuta. But this was farthest from my intentions. For I may commit other blunders but never stupidity. In one portion of my write-up, I referred to Gen. Ramos as a fine Filipino military officer. How could I picture him as a lackey now, and in the next breath as a fine man?

Welcome Declaration

However, I welcome Gen. Ramos' declaration of loyalty to our country. This should serve as fair warning to the Americans. But this declaration would even make him dearer to the Americans who love heroic pronouncements. Yes, despite it, Gen. Ramos can't stop the Americans from making him their boy, correction, their favorite. Thus, should one day Gen. Ramos gets installed as leader of this republic, I just want to be remembered as the careless journalist that made an error which turned out right.

The Inaccuracy

As for the inaccuracy cited by Gen. Ramos involving the extension of PC officers' services, this portion of my column was not totally mine. Please take note of the word "reportedly"--which means that this was what I gathered even heard discussed on radio as the claim made by his detractors.

No Malice

That I've written this long is indicative of how strongly I deny any ill motives against Gen. Ramos. It's a case of misunderstanding, and I'm not blaming him for it. His reaction is rather abrasive (he'll make a good columnist himself), but I'm not bothered, I have long learned the value of humility. And I would have even gladly offered my hand in apology. Unfortunately, this I can never do. For I wrote without malice. My conscience is clear. And, if Gen. Ramos were around, I could look at him straight in the eye and greet him with all sincerity: "Merry Christmas, General!"

CSO: 4200/257

ARMED FORCES CIVIL AFFAIRS TRAINING

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 23 Dec 82 pp 1, 3

[Text] The armed forces mobilized yesterday its civil relations officers throughout the country for a nationwide retraining of soldiers on the right way to deal with civilians.

Priority targets of the biggest reorientation course for the military are areas where there have been an increase in complaints against alleged excesses by military personnel.

Civil relations officers who were summoned to Camp Aguinaldo will be convened today by Brig. Gen. Alexander Felix, AFP civil relations service commander. They will draw up guidelines on the implementation of a directive of Gen. Fabian C. Ver, AFP chief of staff.

Felix was directed by Ver to spearhead the launching of the program under the operation "Katatagan" intended to remove the root causes of insurgency.

Ver called the attention of military men on the need of "keeping the people informed on what the government is doing for the common good" to neutralize communist propaganda.

Felix required all civil relations officers of the PC, the navy, the air-force, the army and other major service commands to submit today's conference situation reports on their respective areas.

Felix sought the help of media organizations in giving to the people an accurate image of the military and the government.

He lamented before defense reporters that some media sectors have a tendency to play up "only the negative side of the military."

He cited a statement of Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile that the government cannot continue operating even for a single day "if there is a real breakdown of discipline in the armed forces."

A nationwide assessment of the performance of civil relations officers was ordered for a possible reshuffle of civil relations commands in the country's 13 regions.

President Marcos has recognized the role of civil relations services in promoting national stability when he authorized the giving of awards to military men who have distinguished themselves in civil relations services.

The first decoration (in civil relations) was awarded the other day by the President to Col. Emiliano D. Templo during the 47th anniversary of the armed forces.

The President said that awards should be given not only to soldiers in combat "but also to those who have done exemplary services in promoting better civil-military relations."

CSO: 4200/256

NPA RECRUITING GOVERNMENT FORCES

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 19 Dec 82 pp 1, 6

[Article by Mel Parale]

[Text] The underground movement has started a silent campaign to enlist officers and men of the armed forces in its military units, additional documents seized by the military showed yesterday.

Military authorities surmised that the dissident drive was intended to counter rebel losses through defection and voluntary surrender.

Records show that more than 10,000 dissidents and supporters have surrendered to the government. Among the recent surrenders were nine rebel commanders and 400 followers in Zamboanga del Sur. Their surrender was accepted by Gen. Fabian C. Ver, AFP chief of staff, in behalf of President Marcos.

The same documents seized revealed the dissident expansion plans for the New People's Army, the military arm of the outlawed Communist Party of the Philippines.

(The NPA armed strength is estimated at between 3,000 to 7,000.)

Rebel expansion plan calls for the setting up of an armed group for every "political group."

The underground movement is also pursuing the organization of armed units in every city, town or province "for self-defense." Such units appear similar to civilian home defense forces already set up by the government for the defense of barangays, towns or cities threatened by dissident elements.

The dissident plans stipulate that all the armed units set up in every locality "are components of what will be a national army of the people," the documents showed.

Military authorities have started focusing their attention on a strategy of dissidents to organize and coordinate the operation of what was described as "city partisans," also as mentioned in the seized documents.

Military analysts interpreted that the city partisans will be tapped in launching sabotage operations in urban centers.

Antonio Asistio, detained project analyst of dissidents, has disclosed in an interrogation of Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile that the recruitment of the underground movement has been active in Metro Manila.

CSO: 4200/256

REBEL PRIEST DEPICTED AS 'HAVING TWO WIVES'

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 19 Dec 82 pp 1, 6

[Text] Was the late Father Zacarias Agatep a fallen hero or a gun-toting rebel who had forsaken his religious calling and chosen the path of armed violence among communist guerrillas?

Hitherto secret documents declassified by military authorities showed that Agatep had clearly made his allegiance with the Communist New Peoples Army (NPA) and its goal to overthrow the government.

In the hills, according to testimony by one of his captured comrades, Agatep had adopted the guerrilla way of life and even lived with two women, one of whom he later married on party orders, and likewise sired a child who unfortunately died shortly after birth.

His liaison with a second woman, even though he already had a common-law wife, so scandalized even his fellow NPA guerrillas that he was disarmed at one point and stripped of his positions in the Communist Party.

The documents were made available to media to dispute certain published articles tending to depict Agatep as an innocent, crusading preacher who was forced to become a fugitive.

The documents showed that on the contrary, Agatep was forcing prosecution for subversive activities and illegal possession of firearms, when he decided to discard his priestly functions and finally join the insurgents while he was on temporary liberty in the custody of his superior, Archbishop Juan Sison.

His involvement with the Communist movement underlined the extent to which the Church had been infiltrated by subversives and some members of the clergy converted into the leftist theology of liberation as attested by another renegade priest, Father Edgardo Kangelon, in his confession to authorities.

Atatep's career as a guerrilla fighter came to an end on Oct. 11 this year when he was killed in a gunfight with government troops in Ilocos Sur. At that time, he was 46 years old and carried a P130,000 price on his head.

After he was slain, 1/Lt. Rey Urmeneta, regional chaplain, conferred with Archbishop Jose Sanchez and some members of the clergy in Ilocos Sur to extend spiritual services to the family and relatives of Agatep.

Urmenata later reported that Archbishop Sanchez showed up once in Sto. Domingo, Agatep's hometown, purposely to bless the body but did not attend the funeral rites. The chaplain said the archbishop indicated his indifferent attitude on the death of Agatep since the latter was unable to reconcile with the Church. The archbishop hesitated in allowing Agatep to be dressed in priestly robes and disallowed a pompous funeral.

Agatep ran into trouble with the authorities on Sept. 4, 1980 when he was taken into custody on his way to his parish church in Cagayan, Ilocos Sur. In his possession were found one armalite rifle with one long magazine and 24 rounds of ammunition and one US cal. 30 carbine with a long magazine and 26 rounds of ammunition. The firearms were bought from a local resident and were supposed to be delivered to Father Conrado Balweg, another renegade priest.

Subsequently charged with illegal possession of firearms before the local circuit court, Agatep was placed under custody and later transferred to Bicutan after the President himself approved an Arrest, Search and Seizure Order (ASSO) on Oct. 20, 1980. Upon representation of his religious superior and because of the policy of restraint towards priests and nuns arrested for violation of the laws, Agatep was released in the custody of Archbishop Sison.

It was during his temporary liberty that he decided to cast his lot with the NPA in the hills. Using his religious calling as a comeon, he easily gained support and was able to intensify the Communist movement of the Northeastern Luzon Regional Party Committee and became chairman of its Western Front Committee which covers Ilocos Sur and part of La Union.

Several terrorist activities were directly traced to Agatep. On June 12, 1981 he figured in a daylong gunfight with constabulary and police forces in Banay, St. Cruz, Ilocos Sur, which resulted in the killing of C/IC Juan Paranaque and the wounding of his two companions. On July 22, 1981, Agatep and his rebel group also fought PC and police forces in barangay Abayon, Galimuyod, Ilocos Sur, although there were no casualties were recorded. On Aug. 22, 1981 Agatep and his men kidnapped Percival Real on suspicion that he was a government informer. Real escaped while being led to his prepared grave.

Besides the charge of illegal possession of firearms, the cases pending Agatep before he was killed included kidnapping with serious illegal detention before the circuit criminal court of Salcedo-St. Cruz, Ilocos Sur (criminal case 125-S), insurgency before the court of first instance of Candon, Ilocos Sur (criminal case 761), and violation of Presidential Decree 885, the revised antisubversion law also in Candon (criminal case 978).

Documents recovered from Agatep after his death revealed that on Sept. 17, 1982, the Communist Party Western Front Committee held a criticism and self-criticism session to evaluate the case of the rebel priest, who had the alias Duxa, and Judith Acosta, alias Lea, for scandalous behavior in violation of party regulations.

Agatep was accused of womanizing in spite of the fact that he had already a common-law wife Genoveva Laoagan, who had earlier given birth to their child who, unfortunately, died an hour after delivery, according to the documents.

The captured documents recounted how in May this year, Agatep and Acosta had been disarmed on decision of the party leaders because of their scandalous relationship and both were stripped of their positions within the party.

However, in an apparent attempt to legitimate their relationship, in the eyes of the party, they were married, guerrilla fashion, in mid-September in a ceremony officiated by their NPA comrades. One of those who testified to the marriage was captured NPA guerrilla Federico Mangatin, alias Ronnie/Sabas, who executed a sworn statement at Camp Dangwa, La Trinidad, Benguet, on Nov. 17, 1982, on the details of Agatep's liaison with Laoagan and Acosta.

CSO: 4200/256

INVENTORY OF RELEASED DETAINEES BEGINS

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 23 Dec 82 p 1

[Article by Isidro M. Roman]

[Text] The Ministry of National Defense (MND) started yesterday a physical inventory of former detainees earlier arrested for various violations of national security.

Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile made the move on instructions of President Marcos during the 47th anniversary celebration of the Armed Forces of the Philippines held at Camp Aguinaldo the other day.

Lawyer Jose T. Flores, Ministry of Defense spokesman, said Enrile's directive covers a complete review of cases of released detainees charged by various military courts with capital offenses, including subversion.

According to Enrile, the President was prompted to make the instruction because of reports from various military commanders that many former detainees had violated the conditions of their release and are now sowing trouble in the countryside.

Many former detainees, the report also disclosed, still engage in subversive and other antigovernment activities. They were released from various detention camps for humanitarian reasons on the condition that they should not engage in illegal political activities.

The review will also cover former detainees who are missing or have renewed their illegal political activities, Flores said.

The inventory will be undertaken by the Office for Detainee Affairs (ODA) headed by Defense Deputy Minister Carmelo Z. Barbero, the AFP Civilian Relations Service (CRS) under Brig. Gen. Alexander L. Felix, and the military camps where they were detained.

The directive covers the period since the military started releasing political detainees up to the present, Flores said.

Meanwhile, the Ministry of National Defense is preparing its answer to the claim of Amnesty International, an organization based in London, that human rights of detainees are being violated.

NEW CIVIL RIGHTS GROUP APPEARS

Cebu City VISAYAN HERALD in English 29 Nov 82 p 4

[From the "Guided Missile" column by Danny M. Gonzales: "A New Group"]

[Text] There's a new group called the Coalition Against People's Persecution of CAPP for short. It's a potent aggrupation. For it is represented by practically all sectors of society: farmers, urban poor, workers, students, professionals, the mass media, businessmen, the religious groups, human rights-oriented groups, institutions, and the political opposition. Thus, it's a union of various forces--united against all forms of persecution.

Disrespect

The CAPP takes cognizance of what it calls "disrespect and nonrecognition of our rights and dignity." This despite the unanimous adoption by the United Nations of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights 34 years ago. Said Declaration, among others, expressed that "recognition of the inherent dignity and the equal and inalienable rights of all members of the human family is the foundation of freedom, justice, and peace in the world" and "disregard and contempt for human rights have resulted in barbarous acts which outrage the conscience of mankind."

Peasants

A working paper on the organization's reason for being took note of the persecutions and harassments of the various sectors. The peasants, it noted, are "not only shackled by the decades-old landlord-tenant agricultural system and high cost of production in the countryside, they now suffer the brunt of today's increasing militarization and its corresponding atrocities like harassments, lootings, rapes, indiscriminate bombings and strafings, hamleting, illegal detention and torture, salvagings, forced evictions and massacres."

Urban Poor and Workers

"The urban poor likewise face the prospect of forced evictions, without clear and secure relocation sites, to give way to projects mainly for the benefit of tourists and big local and foreign business interests. Workers not only receive one of the world's lowest wages and plagued by one of the gravest unemployment problems, they are further denied their rights to strike and to unionize."

The new Strike law, BP 130, and the "Anti-Scab and Picketing Law, are mere retouches of the Martial Law Strike Ban."

Student, Teachers, Educators

"Student, teachers and educators are now confronted with the Education Act of 1982, and the complementary Students' Rights and Welfare Bill which enables the government to exercise greater control over all public and private schools and to suppress students' and teachers' rights. Particularly, students face a yearly increase in tuition fees and the denial of an autonomous, democratic and representative student government."

Professionals

"Professionals, such as accountants, engineers, lawyers, the mass media, public and private employees, nurses and doctors, and teachers increasingly find it hard to meet their basic needs due to meager income, our country's worsening inflation, increasing taxes, and unemployment. The present economic crisis is gradually robbing them their right to decent life. Moreover, they also have the share of harassments, such as union busting and even outright denial of their right to strike and to unionize once they decide to assert themselves. Members of the mass media, particularly, have to contend with a controlled media."

Small Businessmen and the Clergy

"Small businessmen are losing out due to the unfair competition of big local and foreign businesses having the blessings of the present regime. The clergy, nuns, seminarians, pastors, and church workers in their efforts towards total human development are now facing smear campaigns and harassments perpetrated by the military."

CSO: 4200/256

OFFICIAL BURNED IN EFFIGY AT HUMAN RIGHTS RALLY

Cebu City VISAYAN HERALD in English 13 Dec 82 pp 1, 2

[Article by Mike Yncino]

[Text] The burning of the effigy of a high government official highlighted the march-rally yesterday organized by the Committee Against People's Persecution (CAPP) to commemorate the 34th year of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights by the United Nations (UN).

A battery of speakers led by PDP opposition leaders Ribomapol Holganza, former Rep. Antonio Cuenco, Inday Nita Cortes-Daluz, students and farmers, including religious ministers of the church took turns in lambasting human rights violations in Samar and Leyte and other points of the country.

A pulpit styled speech by a priest, Fr. Luis Hechanova, claimed that the church has already innovated from its previous teachings of hosannas to active involvement in people-oriented movements. The same priest-speaker said that the new church preachings include the teachings on justice, peace and freedom. The priest refuted the establishment as picturing them in a wrong manner like that of their being allegedly subversives.

Speaking for the opposition PDP-Laban Ribomapol Holganza asked the crowd of militants to light a candle in the hope that the Marcos regime would stop its harassment and suppression of political dissenters.

Speaker after speaker lambasted the Marcos regime for its allegedly oppressive character. They also urged the people to cast away personal interests or gain and instead to unite and fight the Marcos regime, fascism and suppression.

The other speakers also hit U.S. imperialism and the alleged support by the United States to the Marcos administration. The speakers also effusively criticized the harassment by the allegedly oppressive regime in the different parts of the archipelago.

Opposition groups including the UNIDO-CV and the PDP-Laban participated in the mass action with their delegations. The political oppositionists also hit the Marcos regime for the unjust arrest and detention of labor leaders and newsmen who are opposed to the allegedly corrupt and inept nature of the government. The speakers similarly lambasted the "US-Marcos dictatorship," for perpetuating a mendicant economy and for causing the hardship the poor masses are suffering today.

HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS HIT

Cebu City VISAYAN HERALD in English 13 Dec 82 pp 1, 2

[Article by Leo S. Enriquez III]

[Text] A battery of speakers and a crowd estimated to be over five thousand gathered at Fuente Osmena last night, bearing placards and lighting their symbolic candles to dramatize the plight of the Filipino people denounced the wanton violation of human rights and the persecution of the Church under the Marcos regime.

The mass action organized by the Coalition Against People's Persecution (CAPP) to commemorate the 34th anniversary of the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights focuses to the attention of the public the following truths:

--that the select group which have the most economic and political interests at stake are the very same groups which violate human rights in the widest scale;

--that not "all human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights" but some enjoy more equality than others free to usurp the "inalienable" rights of many to trample the dignity of an entire people, to monopolize the "universal rights to life liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

Speaker after speaker, some clad in T-shirt and sandals speaking in the Cebuano dialect narrated accounts, incidents of oppression and repression committed by the regime of Marcos and his agents.

The rallyists started to converge at Fuente Osmena as early as three o'clock in the afternoon, came from three different directions, one from Jones Avenue, the second from B. Rodriguez Street and the third came from Mango Avenue.

Highly felt was the presence of the church people headed by Fr. Michael Minihan who came to the site in their religious habits and marching in a procession like manner and very dignified.

Father Louie Hechanova, the main speaker, told the chanting crowd that detained priest Father Kangleon in Samar should be viewed with understanding

as his brother priest was a victim of a "systematic and malicious isolation campaign by the military."

He pointed out that Father Kangleon would not have made such confessions, if he were not only subjected to psychological stress and enticed with the offer of getting the rank of the Captain in the Chaplain service of the military.

CSO; 4200/257

INEQUITIES CAUSING UNREST

Cebu City VISAYAN HERALD in English 15 Dec 82 p 4

[Editorial: "A Hungry Man..."]

[Text] It is said that "a hungry man cries for food while a man who is deprived of the means to earn his livelihood cries for vengeance."

This is precisely why the government has embarked on a series of programs designed to give the little people the breaks they need to tide them over in the decade of economic crisis.

Among the programs that gets priority attention is the Kilusan ng Kabuhayan at Kaunlaran (KKK) aimed at giving the poor a package of benefits by granting them small loans to finance a livelihood project, like goat raising or backyard piggery, to say the least. If the loans are approved without the so-called ten percenters molesting them, well and good.

Their trouble starts when the application is disapproved for one reason or another even as his affluent neighbor gets his loan in the amount ten times bigger compared to what he has applied for.

It is believed that it is only a nefarious few who are guilty of making the applicants as milking cows, which act does not jibe with what is desired by the administration. Administration leaders must get rid of these leeches in the civil service payroll. For it is their malpractices which the public remembers, not the sincerity and dedication of the decision-makers whose vision is to help the poor.

For much of the poor, the mood is glum. And the government which hopes that it can turn the current hardships to its side by helping the hungry man might wake up one morning only to find him with vengeance in his heart.

CSO: 4200/257

EDITORIAL ON CAMPUS FREEDOM

Cebu City VISAYAN HERALD in English 29 Nov 82 p 4

[Editorial: "The Exercise of Campus Freedom"]

[Text] Student unrest in school campuses are again surfacing. The complaints of students range from suppression of their right to a more liberal handling and management of student government, student publication and increasing costs of education to such other matters as improvement of school facilities which students pay for. These campus grumblings are usually met with evasive answers by school administrators, than by arriving at solutions which meet student demands. With this attitude by school management, the problems do not get solved. This explains the resurfacing of student protests and the persistence of these problems as a festering sore in school-student relations.

An example is the correct implementation of MEC guidelines in the affairs of student government and publications. The students charge that they are not given the right amount of freedom that they ought to enjoy. A pertinent question to ask is "What kind of freedom?"

Freedom to lambaste the school which gives them shelter? Freedom to criticize the teachers who educate them? Freedom to downgrade school practices of the school of their choice?

This is the dilemma. It is hard to draw the line on what the school can tolerate in the exercise by students of this freedom. The school cannot simply swallow the stab and the wounds that the students may inflict upon the school itself.

In solving this problem, however, there is the imperative for the schools to recognize the need for the exercise of student rights in accordance with what the law and MEC regulations would allow. Suppression is an ugly word; the school will not serve the ends of student development if it continues to harbor fears that such exercise of freedom and student rights will lead to negative consequences.

CSO: 4200/256

BRIEFS

RICE TO INDONESIA--The National Food Authority (NFA) said yesterday that the country will export rice to Indonesia. Food Minister Jesus Tanchanco said negotiations with the Indonesian government are now underway for the shipment of rice to Indonesia in the first quarter of 1983. He said the exportation has been approved in principle but the volume and price have yet to be finalized. Tanchanco said the export price will likely be favorable as rice prices have somehow improved in the international market. Other food deficient countries may also be interested in buying Philippine rice, he said. The country can sell rice because of huge rice stocks resulting from favorable harvest this year and during the past few years, he added. Prospects of exporting local rice appear bright and rice prices in the international market are likely to perk up, Tanchanco continued. Rice exportation will lessen the rice glut in the domestic market and bring in foreign exchange earnings, he said. [By Alfredo M. Lobo] [Text] [Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 23 Dec 82 p 1]

NPA INFILTRATION PLAN BARED--Saint Bernard, Southern Leyte--Subversive elements operating in the island of Leyte plan to infiltrate barangay organizations to convince them to rally behind their cause of revolution. The organizations identified include the parent-teacher associations (PTA), the Kabataang Barangay and the Barangay Nutrition council. This was disclosed by Col. Jesus Almaden, Jr. Provincial Commander of Southern Leyte. This information was gathered from subversive documents captured by PC elements in an NPA hideout in the mountains of barangay Silihon, Hinunangan, Southern Leyte. It was learned that by infiltrating barangay organizations, it would be easier for the NPA's to mount a propaganda campaign aimed at demoralizing barangay residents and discouraging them from extending cooperation with the government Almaden said. The captured documents also revealed that the top NPA leaders in Leyte had their plenary sessions in the same hideout sometime in July this year. Almaden, however, said that there is no cause for alarm because the continued patrolling of government troops in the area has set back attempts by the PNA to infiltrate such baranbay groups (OMA-8). [By Albin Arpon] [Text] [Cebu City VISAYAN HERALD in English 11 Dec 82 pp 1, 2]

MORE FISHING PORTS--Tacloban City--The government is undertaking the construction of 13 fishing ports in various points of Eastern Visayas, in addition to foreign and locally-assisted commercial ports. The municipal fishing ports whose construction materials have already been acquired are to be located in the towns of Palompon, Baybay, Tanauan, San Isidro, Bato and Inopacan in Leyte province; Maasin, St. Bernard and Sogod towns in Southern Leyte; and Villareal in Samar. The program of work for the fishing port in Calbayog City was last reported as already under preparation. Meanwhile, the fishing ports in Albura and Dulag, Leyte are now over 90 percent completed. [Text] [Cebu City VISAYAN HERALD in English 11 Dec 82 pp 1, 2]

CSO: 4200/256

PROTESTING ACTIVISTS INTIMIDATED

Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 15 Dec 82 p 1

[Text]

TWO of the 20 activists who staged a hunger strike against busfare increase last month have been intimidated in various forms, including intimidation letters, house searches and tailing by unidentified persons.

The threats against Mr Nikhom Prichakul and Miss Duangdao Visramvang came just a few days after a student activist who helped organize the student protest, Montchai Soranakom, a third-year law student of Ramkhamhaeng University, was shot and killed on Dec 3 at his hometown in Amphoe Tabsakae, Prachuab Khiri Khan Province.

Nikhom, a member of the youth league of the Social Democrat Party, who was one of the hunger strikers, said that on Dec 10, four policemen in uniform and two others in plainclothes came with a search warrant, alleging that occupants of the house might have in possession belonging

to "the other side."

Nikhom was not at home but the policemen checked with other people in the house about his background and other related activities.

"Since then, policemen have been spotted in front of my house days and nights," Nikhom claimed.

Two days later, he said, he received a letter warning him against taking part in future protests. The unsigned letter also warned him to dissociate himself from the busfare issue. The letter also warned that his safety would be in jeopardy if he didn't heed the warning.

Miss Duangdao, a third-year student of the Mass Communications Faculty of Thammasat University, said since she had joined the hunger strike in front of the Government House last month, some

"strangers" had been calling her on the phone. "I was scared and didn't speak to them on the phone. But at the university, they kept tailing me. Sometimes, they just came up to me and asked me out for a meal with them..."

She said she was shocked to have heard about the murder of Montchai in Prachuab Khiri Khan. "I have to be more careful these days," she said.

The Seven Party of Ramkhamhaeng, whose secretary general Thepthai Senapong had gone to Prachuab to check into the case personally, said despite an urgent petition to the local police at Tabsakae to speed up investigations of the case on Dec 6, no progress had been reported.

He said another petition will be sent today (Dec 15) to the university administration to prod the police on the case.

CHAWALIT URGES CHANGES IN ANTICOMMUNIST LAW

Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 9 Dec 82 p 5

[Text]

ASSISTANT Army Chief-of-Staff Lt Gen Chaovalit Yongchaiyuth has described as "realistic" a proposal to abrogate or amend the Anti-Communist Act to spur communist insurgents to defect to the government.

"This has nothing to do with the issue whether the Communist Party of Thailand (CPT) has been defeated or not, but a matter of gearing our laws toward the development of the country," he told reporters at a function held at the Government House to celebrate HM the King's birthday on Tuesday night.

Lt Gen Chaovalit said that now that communist insurgents have defected en masse to the government, a change should be effected over the Anti-Communist Act, which has not been amended for a very long time.

He said that officials involved were reviewing the Act, but it was up to the government whether the law should be abrogated, replaced or remain intact.

Although the Act is scrapped, the Internal Security Operation Command (ISOC) will not have to be dissolved as a result, said Lt Gen Chaovalit who added that ISOC could continue its operations after having its policy and duties revised.

Meanwhile, former Prime Minister and famous lawyer M.R. Seni Pramoj called for the abrogation of the

Anti-Communist Act to encourage communist members to enter politics "by the parliamentary rules".

"We already have the Criminal Code, Political Parties Law and other laws to maintain peace and order in the country," he said.

However, he said that government officials must not mistreat people and push them into the jungles to join the armed struggle of CPT following the abrogation of the Act, otherwise the development of the country would be in jeopardy.

CSO: 4200/260

VILLAGERS FEAR GOVERNMENT TROOPS, PILLAGE IN EX-CPT ZONE

Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 13 Dec 82 p 4

[Article by Sermasuk K. Pradit: "Gradual Recovery From Apprehension for Villagers"]

[Text]

KHAO CHONG CHANG in the southern province of Surat Thani was once notorious as a 'red' zone. Now that Camp 508, the communist largest stronghold in the South, has been completely seized by government forces, the general mood has changed.

Shortly after Camp 508 fell, villagers in the neighbourhood whose houses, properties and plantations were destroyed in the battles were hostile toward the authorities.

"We feel more relaxed now but we are still unsure about the government's future policy. We are afraid the government may launch another sweeping widespread offensive again," said one villager who has been living in the once communist-infiltrated area for more than a decade.

Camp 508 in Khao Chong Chang of Na Sarn District was seized by military forces early this year fol-

lowing several rounds of fierce battle between the authorities and communist insurgents who controlled the area.

Southerners, particularly residents of Surat Thani, were believed to have reached the consensus that Khao Chong Chang had been under the control of communist insurgents for decades.

"Their influence became stronger and stronger to the point that they boasted that they would never be defeated by the government," said a military officer attached to the South.

"What they claimed at the time was quite true," the official said. "One battle after another was started by insurgents and the military during the past several years and we had never succeeded in destroying their bases until in February this year when Camp 508 was in placed under our absolute control."

More than 5,000

soldiers were assigned to the battles in Khao Chong Chang alone and the government later allocated a special budget of over 30 million baht to develop the area after communist influence was wiped out.

A few months after the capture of Camp 508 and other satellite bases in Surat Thani, an asphalt road was built to connect the provincial town and the area to ensure the complete "death" of communist powers.

Previously, government authorities could not go further than four kilometres on the main road that links the provincial seat and two sensitive districts of Na Saen and Viengsa.

"The insurgents will emerge and set up their base again if we merely pull out after our victory. We

have to maintain our control of the area by development. This is our major effort to win over communist insurgents in the South," said Fourth

Army Region Commander Lt Gen Harn Leenanond.

Khao Chong Chang nowadays is, therefore, different from how it was in the old days. A long road has been cut through the area and more than 200 families of villagers who were earlier evacuated from the area as a result of the war have moved back and settled down in their respective land.

The only villagers' disappointment is that most of their houses and properties were destroyed and burned down.

"There was not a single house that could escape from the blaze. What we first encountered when we return home was depressing. Some lost their entire rubber plantations which were put to the torch. We cannot file our complaint with anyone but we still hope that the government will at least extend its assistance to us," said a villager.

The same villager was of the opinion that the government should pay compensations to their destroyed properties. "Before the suppression against communist insurgents in February, we were told by the military to leave our belongings at home with a promise that they would not be damaged. We, therefore, left almost empty-handed but we were mostly speechless when we saw nothing left after we returned in April," he said sadly.

He added: "This was against the military's promise and we hope that we will be compensated for the damages."

"I really don't understand why they had to burn down our houses," interrupted an elderly lady.

Asked why they were confident it was military officials who destroy their properties, another villager said, "Those in the jungle would never do this. They had never touched people's properties. There was no reason for them to do so."

Col Yuenyong Wattanavikorn, commander of the Civilian-Police-Military Unit 42 which is given military responsibility over Surat Thani and Nakhon Si Thammarat, admitted that it

was the authorities to destroy villagers' houses.

"There were booby traps and landmines everywhere in those villages. Sometimes we also found them in villagers' houses. The only way to clear our way into those areas was to burn the ground and the blaze always spread to people's houses. This is, however, a result of war and there is no necessity for us to pay any compensation," he stressed.

He pointed out that the government had, however, tried to help villagers as much as they could so that "our enemies will not raise this issue as a condition for their subversive movement."

The lifestyle in Khao Chong Chang has now returned to normal and most villagers agreed that their attitude toward the authorities has improved positively.

"The way government officials treat us is much better. Col Yuenyong himself frequently visited us and assured us that nothing serious would happen here again," said a villager.

He continued: "He (Col Yuenyong) also assured of our security. He promised that the phenomenon of a villager disappearing

from the village and never returning would never happen.

Asked about the influence of communist insurgents in the area, another villager said, insurgents had been there for decades and they were familiar with people.

"They had never harassed us. I think they are currently keeping a close watch on the government's next move. If they really want to attack government forces during the construction of the road into Khao Chong Chang, they could do so. I think they don't want to disturb people in the area," the villager said.

One villager said the fear of "dark power" still remains among some villagers, however.

"Some still remember the picture of their relatives disappearing without any traces," he said.

"In fact we are not afraid of military officials in the senior level. But those at the lower level, particularly rangers and volunteers, are quite frightening. They still think that we are people who should be eliminated," said village leader Nikom Kamkul.

BOAT PEOPLE IN BRITAIN SAID TO PLOT FOR COUNTERREVOLUTION

Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 13 Dec 82 p 11

[Article by Anthony Grey]

[Text] This report on Vietnamese refugees in Britain plotting to fight their way back is by Anthony Grey, former REUTERS correspondent in Peking. He is the author of a novel, "Saigon," chronicling events in Vietnam between 1925 and 1975.

SECRET bands of guerrilla fighters, recruited from among Britain's 16,000 Vietnamese boat refugees, are now standing by in London, Birmingham, Nottingham, Leeds and other cities, waiting for orders to return to the jungles of Vietnam to fight the communist regime from which they fled in the late Seventies.

In back-street meeting halls in recent weeks, the refugees have been exhorted to volunteer as fighters or to give "moral and spiritual support" to guerrilla groups which their organisers claim have already re-entered Vietnam.

Ironically, photographs handed round at the meetings show these guerrillas dressed in the familiar black-pyjama battle garb favoured during the Vietnamese war by the Viet Cong guerrillas on the communist side.

Many of the British-based volunteers are former soldiers of the South Vietnamese army and they are being promised training in the hit-and-run methods employed so effectively against them in the years before Saigon fell in 1975.

Some organisers speak of fomenting "mass uprisings" in Vietnam among a population disenchanted by seven years of communist rule. They maintain that their country could be

the first to overthrow a communist regime and talk of "achieving victory by the end of the decade".

That young Vietnamese in Britain should be drawn towards a guerrilla role by such arguments, only three years after the bulk of the boat people began arriving here, is hardly surprising. More than 80 per cent of refugees remain unemployed; many have close relatives still living in Vietnam; and stress, depression and language difficulties are hampering the readjustment of many of them.

It was during visits to Vietnamese families in various English cities, to research these readjustment problems, that I began to encounter oblique references to resistance movements. Eventually, refugees in Leeds admitted that a number of political and paramilitary groups had been founded during the past two years among the 1.4 million Vietnamese refugees in Australia, Canada, Europe, the US and Japan, and I traced a UK organiser of one of these groups — the "Overseas Volunteer Forces for the Restoration of Vietnam" — to a small mill town in Lancashire.

Sitting beneath a silk-embroidered mandarin wall scroll in the neat front room of a small semi-detached house, a courteous Vietnamese asked not to be identified before showing

me a green-covered file of 60 applications from refugees, seeking to be drafted into the romantically-named "Biet Doan Sao Mai", the "Morning Star Battalion" of the "Overseas Army Corps".

"They are all burning to return to fight," the organiser said vehemently, tapping one printed form after another.

"When the central committee of my organisation orders it and there are sufficient funds, I shall arrange at once for them to leave for Vietnam."

Many of the volunteers, by their own admission, had left wives, children and parents behind in Vietnam when they scrambled into the departing boats.

Under the heading "Ambition" at the foot of each form, they had written such statements as: "I have an ardent wish to return to fight for the freedom of my country.... Though it will be extremely hard, I'm determined to destroy Communism... I want to go back to the fatherland to fight and help bring happiness and welfare to our people."

The organiser claimed that the "Overseas Volunteer Forces", founded in Australia in 1980, now had "over 1,000 fighters" signed up worldwide — some already inside Vietnam.

But he would give no further details, since the "penetration routes" into Vietnam through Laos and Kampuchea, as well as the location of training camps, had to remain secret for security reasons.

Another, larger paramilitary organisation, calling itself the "National United Front for the Liberation of Vietnam", is led by a one-time vice-admiral in the South Vietnamese Navy, Hoang Co Minh, 52 — who his supporters say, is now inside Vietnam. The front claims to have the support of more than half the Vietnamese refugees around the world.

In a dilapidated terrace house in a poor area of Southwark, southeast London, I met the Front's organiser for Britain and Europe — a tough-looking former South Vietnamese Special Forces officer, in his early thirties, who also asked to remain anonymous.

One wall of the room in which we talked was decked with a red and yellow striped South Vietnamese flag embossed with a symbolic map of all Vietnam.

Half a dozen young Vietnamese listened intently as he related that the Front now had a force of 10,000 guerrillas operating in the jungles of Vietnam under Admiral Minh's command.

"We have sent about 500 guerrillas back to Vietnam and they have joined up with old units of the South Vietnamese army that retreated into the jungles after 1975," he said.

"Together they have recruited the rest of the force from among the people — the 50 million Vietnamese living inside the country are our greatest source of support."

The young ex-officer, who spent 18 months in a "re-education" camp in Vietnam before escaping, refused to answer any questions about the Front's membership in Britain or about the sources of its finance and arms. The Front, founded in Japan, had started its work in Britain only recently.

"We need to recruit technicians and men with special skills," he said. "We don't want to ask all Vietnamese to go back. Because of our age, those of us who are young want to go back if our leader needs us."

Checking claims about guerrilla activity inside Vietnam is impossible for the moment, but recently the Hanoi Government lent new credibility to them by admitting publicly that an "enemy organisation", trained in remote areas, had staged an unsuccessful rebellion in South Vietnam, where hostility to the communist authorities was widespread.

Whatever the fighting strength of these paramilitary groups might be, there is no doubt that they are now intensifying their recruiting and political work in Western countries.

Many rallies have been organised this year in the United States and large meetings have taken place in Paris, Marseilles and other European cities during the past few days.

Both organisations, I learned, plan to hold big rallies soon in London and Birmingham which will be addressed by leading figures from America. Fund-raising activities are also planned.

To meet an obvious need for heroes among the leaderless Vietnamese community-in-exile, the fighting

commanders of the two organisations are being vigorously promoted as new national figures.

But the most enigmatic figure in all this remains Vietnam's ex-president, Nguyen Van Thieu. After the fall of Saigon, he came to England via Taiwan and for the past seven years has lived a life of absolute seclusion in a £100,000 mock-Tudor mansion in Wimbledon, southwest London.

Now 59, he has made no significant public statement since his arrival and he politely refused, for the time being, my request for an interview, passed to him by intermediaries.

However, according to a well-informed Vietnamese source in London, the ex-president is following events closely and has recently resumed contacts with former South Vietnamese colonels and generals in France and America.

"He is still obviously an ambitious man," the source said. "He would very probably like to try to assume the leadership of the resistance movements when he believes the time is ripe." — The Sunday Times-Bangkok Post Service

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

NGHE TINH PROVINCE GETS RELIEF AID FROM SOVIET RED CROSS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 18 Nov 82 p 4

[Article: "Receiving Aid from Soviet Red Cross and Red Crescent"]

[Text] VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY. On the afternoon of 7 November, in Hanoi, the Foreign Aid Reception Committee and Vietnam Red Cross arranged for reception of 5.2 tons of urgent aid consisting of various medicines and food for children, aid sent by the Soviet Red Cross and Crescent to help the people of Nghe Tinh overcome the effects of Typhoon No 7.

Attending the reception were Comrades Nguyen Bang, Vice Chairman of the Foreign Aid Reception Committee; Dr Nguyen Van Tin, Vice Chairman of the Vietnam Red Cross; representatives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and representatives of the Provincial People's Committee and the Red Cross of Nghe Tinh Province.

Soviet Ambassador B.N. Chaplin and many cadres from the Soviet Embassy in Hanoi Vietnam attended.

Representing the Party, government, and people of the Soviet Union, Ambassador B.N. Chaplin expressed feelings of deep sympathy and hope that the people of the area struck by the typhoon in Nghe Tinh Province would quickly overcome the massive effects of Typhoon No 7. He handed over symbols of the aid to the representative of the Nghe Tinh Province People's Committee.

After words of thanks from Dr Nguyen Van Tin, representing the Provincial VCP Committee, the People's Committee, and the people of Nghe Tinh Province, Comrade Tran Thi De, a member of the Provincial People's Committee, made a statement expressing the deep feelings of gratitude of the people of Nghe Tinh toward the party, government, and people of the Soviet Union and the Soviet Red Cross and Red Crescent for their valuable, practical, and timely help to the people of Nghe Tinh; she promised the aid will reach the hands of the people in order to help them to soon overcome the massive effects of the natural disaster.

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CSO: 4209/113

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

SWEDISH OFFICIAL PLEDGES TO STRENGTHEN DEVELOPMENT AID

Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 27 Nov 82 p 6

[Text] The Swedish government is going to continue and intensify its development assistance to Vietnam. That is what Cabinet Member Roine Carlsson promised Friday when he opened the Bai Bang pulp and paper mill in Vietnam.

Bai Bang is the largest and most controversial assistance project being carried out by the Swedish assistance agency SIDA [Swedish International Development Authority].

"Sweden is prepared to expand its support for Bai Bang beyond the mere production plant and continuing operation," Carlsson said, and mentioned special transportation and vocational training projects and housing for the people who work in the paper mill.

Sweden and France are practically the only larger countries in the West which are helping war-damaged Vietnam.

Most countries in the West refuse to help Vietnam as long as Vietnam keeps its troops in its neighboring country, Kampuchea. The UN General Assembly has repeatedly condemned Vietnam's military presence in Kampuchea in resolutions.

At the opening of the paper mill, Sweden's minister of government enterprises, Roine Carlsson, said that the economic isolation being forced upon Vietnam is deplorable.

Good Cooperation

"There are differences of opinion between our countries, but the Swedish government believes that good cooperation is advantageous and that it can be developed between countries," he said.

SIDA's director general, Anders Forsse, also spoke at the opening of the paper mill. He said that people in Vietnam were demonstrating interest in modern Scandinavian methods of organization and business management in connection with the building of the factory.

"The fact that the investment phase is concluded now should not be regarded as the end of something, but rather as the beginning of a new epoch," he said. "Further efforts are required now in connection with the training of workers, the supplying of raw materials, transportation, etc, so that the project will produce the best possible results."

Vietnam and Sweden signed a protocol on cooperation up until 1985 on Friday. Bai Bang cost 2 billion kroner.

Medicines

Swedish assistance to Vietnam will also be concentrated on the Bai Bang pulp and paper mill in the future. In the preparatory discussions which are being conducted now between Vietnam and Sweden they are talking about support for the forest industry and transportation. Furthermore, the health sector and the production of medicines are to be supported.

In May, a cooperation agreement which will be in force until 1984 was signed. Discussions on aid have already been started.

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CSO: 3650/80

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

DANISH AID PROJECTS, A WATER WORK AND SUGAR MILL, UNUSABLE

Copenhagen AKTUELT in Danish 10 Dec 82 p 38

[Article: "Water Work Without Pipe and Sugar Mill Without Sugar"]

[Text] Vietnam's engagement in neighboring Kampuchea strains the country's resources and impedes Danish assistance projects. That there is no prospect in the foreseeable future for utilization of a 190 million kroner cement plant and a 170 million kroner sugar mill is evident from a report to the Folketing's auditors by the Government Auditing Office.

There are also difficulties involving four smaller installations: a 40 million kroner water work, an 8 million kroner fish processing plant, a 10 million kroner composting plant, and a 10 million kroner ice plant.

During the period from 1973/74 to 1980, Denmark's loan and cash assistance to Vietnam has amounted to close to 500 million kroner. Vietnam has been among the largest recipients of bilateral development assistance, according to the report. Delays, shortages of managers and technicians, lack of supplies of diesel oil, gasoline, cranes, trucks and other materiel, thefts and damage of equipment, inadequate supplies of electric power and water, and removal by local authorities of tools, are some of the problems Danish assistance personnel has had to fight in this war-ravaged land.

To this must be added the poor quality of the Vietnamese construction worker, lack of Vietnamese adherence to and understanding of advice and directions by Danish advisers, as well as competence disagreements among Vietnamese authorities.

In the establishment of a 6 million kroner water works in the city of Dalat, the Vietnamese did not provide pipe for the connection between the water work and the city, the distribution system of which presumably required repairs and renewal.

The delays and difficulties have led to additional costs of 60 million kroner, which Denmark has had to render as loan assistance this year.

The cement plant should have been in operation in 1980. This will at the earliest take place in June 1983. It is regarded as unrealistic to anticipate

utilization of more than 50-60 percent of the capacity of 1 million tons annually. The contractor, F.L. Smith & Co., regards a capacity utilization of 80-90 percent as normal.

The sugar mill could produce 25,000 tons of sugar annually, but this would presuppose that for 12 hours per day sugar cane would be supplied to the mill by five-ton trucks at intervals of two minutes.

DANIDA [Danish International Development Authority] does not have information available to throw light upon how the Vietnamese authorities intend to assure the sugar cane supply.

The report also reveals that the installations constructed are poorly maintained, that equipment in Vietnam can be damaged or exposed to vandalism and theft, and that 900 tons of equipment for the sugar mill have had to be stored in Denmark for up to two years.

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CSO: 3613/38

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

HO CHI MINH CITY EXPANDS RETAIL TRADE

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 18 Nov 82 p 2

[Article: "Ho Chi Minh City Trade Expands the Retail System"]

[Text] Complementing efforts to strengthen and develop the purchasing organization, Ho Chi Minh City trade units are expanding activities of consumer and marketing cooperatives.

The ready-made fabrics and thread corporation is busy transporting goods to garment shops in precincts 1, 3, 5, and Binh Thanh and dozens of retail outlets in subwards. Food Products Corporation No 3 put fish sauce on sale in subward trade units at prices more than 30 percent below those of the free market. In Binh Thanh Precinct, state sector trade opened 60 more stores, shops, and mobile outlets for fast and convenient sale of meat and rice.

Since the beginning of the third quarter of this year, Department Store No 2 has switched from selling to precinct and district trade units and has begun to take on retail functions. The store increased the number of market stalls and added dozens of employees with experience in tapping sources of merchandize. It allocated one room of the stand at 549 Tran Hung Dao Street to a beauty parlor and set up a number of new stalls there, like the one selling miscellaneous items--cosmetics, toys, ready-made goods. The stand at 32 Trang Tu Street opened ten new stalls. In addition, Department Store No 2 has added much new merchandize, such as hand towels and arts and crafts, with each stall staying open longer. Because of this, retail sales account for 70 percent of the store's business.

The cooperative trade sector of Precinct 1 has hundreds of retail outlets. Each subward in the precinct has 5-8 of them, which amounts to 90 more outlets than there were at this time last year. Many consumer cooperatives in subwards sell a number of items, such as rice, meat, fish, vegetables, and cooking fuel, at prices below those of the free market. The aim is to reduce hardships in the lives of people.

The marketing cooperative of Subward 21, Precinct 5, arranged to purchase pigs directly from the producer, where they are weighed and paid for on the spot; this gives the cooperative a more abundant source of food than it had before. Subward outlets get about 400 kg of meat daily, with prices about 10 percent

below those of the free market. The cooperative also provides an average of 20 dong in compensation to veteran clinics and families of war dead.

Though retail prices have gone up, there are still a number of collective trade units that seek profits from sales, and, due to a lack of close monitoring and control, there are still instances of using substitute merchandise and raising prices. The trade sector of the city is continuing to improve the retail system to provide service in the final months of the year, especially during the coming Tet season.

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CSO: 4209/113

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

FISH SAUCE ENTERPRISE DIRECTOR DISCUSSES PROBLEMS, GOALS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 18 Dec 82 p 2

[Article by Vo Van Anh, Director of the state-operated Lien Thanh Fish Sauce Enterprise, Ho Chi Minh City: "Fish Sauce, Scarcity and Surplus"]

[Text] Fish sauce is one dish that is indispensable to a daily meal. As far as Ho Chi Minh City is concerned, if you calculate half a liter per person monthly, 4 million people need 2 million liters of fish sauce with a protein content of 12 according to standards set for the area; 1 million liters are needed of fish sauce with a protein content of 15. Overall the city's annual requirement is 36 million liters of fish sauce, which does not include such sauces as Maggi sauce, soybean sauce, and soybean jam. Before the liberation, according to data investigated, the city had 31 private installations producing 4.432 million liters annually. Additionally, the city imported fish sauce from other places: 7 million liters from Phan Thiet, which amounted to 19.44 percent; 8 million liters from Rach Gia and Phu Quoc, 22.22 percent; 700,000 liters from Hau Giang, Dong Thap, and Long An. The production base in the city was thus capable of meeting only 12.31 percent of the demand.

After the liberation, the situation with fish sauce production installations have been as follows: the joint state-private Viet Huong Hai Enterprise has a maximum output of 3 million liters annually; the state-operated Lien Thanh Enterprise produces 3.2 million liters; state-operated satellites, consisting of six installations, 2 million liters; satellites of Food Corporation No 3, consisting of three installations, 1.2 million liters. Districts and precincts produce about 500,000 liters--Precinct 5 alone, 200,000 liters. The state-operated Lien Thanh Fish Sauce Enterprise was founded in 1906 by individuals active in support of the revolution and was located at 243 Ben Van Don Street, with production installations at Phan Thiet, Mui Ne, and Phan Ri. The output of these three installations was brought to Saigon for further processing. In 1907, during the struggle for national salvation, Uncle Ho, then using the name Nguyen Tat Thanh, came to teach at a school called Duc Thanh School, set up in Phan Thiet by the Lien Thanh Fish Sauce Company; and in 1911, when Uncle Ho was in Saigon, he went to the Lien Thanh Enterprise, then over to Ben Nha Rong to depart overseas. For these historical reasons, the two words Lien Thanh have been the name of this state-operated enterprise.

After the liberation, nothing of significance was left of the raw materials purchased for production by the former owner; the broth had been taken out and

sold off completely. Arrangements for the supply of raw materials for the enterprise depended on the sources of fish available to Food Corporation No 3, and the municipal maritime products processing corporation signed contracts with such provinces as Kien Giang, Minh Hai, An Giang, and Dong Thap. Fish was supplied by the navy and also by state-operated agencies of the city. In 1980 there were 3,337 tons; in 1981, an increase in sources of fish by cooperation with installations of friendly nations brought the quantity of fish supplied to the enterprise up to 5,902 tons; in 1982, the enterprise received 4,398 tons. The sources of raw materials are truly inadequate for the demands of the planned output of 5 million liters. The enterprise still has problems: the state allocates insufficient materials; the state-operated fishing force cannot yet satisfy demands; there is a shortage of materials and two-way exchange goods, like fuel and nets and other fishing equipment. The cash situation is tense, with checks accepted for sales, purchases made in cash, and all expenses also paid in cash. Price lists are unstable and sales of products are slow.

In the spirit of Decision No 64/CP of the Council of Ministers, industrial products are all to be turned over to the responsible agency for distribution and circulation (trade). But with an output of 5 million liters, the enterprise could only contract for 3.5 million liters. Beginning implementation, Food Products Corporation No 3 could only guarantee purchase of 50 percent of the monthly production of the enterprise (300,000 liters), some months only 150,000 liters, so that warehouses filled up with unsold products and production was hampered many months by lack of storage room. There were additionally 1.5 million liters which the enterprise had to sell directly to consumer cooperatives and marketing cooperatives in precincts, districts, agencies, and sectors of the city or nearby provinces and to agents. The enterprise itself also saw to the sale of 100,000 to 150,000 liters to ease the 14.4 percent trade reduction of the first half of 1982 at 515,000 dong, which failed to balance the budget. The enterprise sought opinions on these matters from the Municipal VCP Committee, the People's Committee, and the director of the Maritime Products Service.

The enterprise does not want this situation to persist, for this would be against regulations. Noting that the problem now is a shortage of packaging and means of transport, the enterprise has produced concentrated fish sauce in powdered and tablet forms. To transport a million liters up north or into the highlands requires 50,000 20-liter containers, a heavy load risking a lot of damage and loss. With concentrated fish sauce, there are only 330 tons of dry goods left to transport very conveniently by train or ship. These goods are very suitable for export, not smelling bad when shipped by air. At first the enterprise is producing only 10 tons monthly, because the enterprise still has limited funds for product development, but it will gradually increase to 30 tons. Prices are also reasonable. If the state uses the cost of raw materials of the main products plan and the cost of secondary materials of the main products plan, prices will come down more.

Customers have recently expressed the opinion that the quality of fish sauce is often still poor. We promise that we will seek ways to overcome shortcomings, rehabilitate the industrial process, and insure a stable product quality.

Normally, fish sauce is produced with careful quality control. During sessions to investigate the issue, the State Standards and Metrology Institute's Center, the Science and Technology Institute, the Hygiene and Epidemiology Institute, the Health Service, and the Commodity Testing Department of the Ministry of Home Trade confirmed the establishment of two standards: Standards VN 1520-74 and TCV 34-79. But because fish sauce is circulated through many levels and many grades, it is not always stored according to regulation; a number of cooperatives pursue profits and do not follow regulations when processing it, so the fish sauce is spoiled and is not good tasting. If the enterprise organizes the sales network all the way to the consumer, we guarantee that the fish sauce sold will meet standards of protein content and taste.

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CSO: 4209/113

AGRICULTURE

HA BAC EXPECTS BETTER TENTH-MONTH CROP THAN LAST YEAR

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 16 Nov 82 p 4

[Article: "Ha Bac: Tenth-month Crop Better Than Last Year; Yield Increases 3-5 Quintals Per Hectare"]

[Text] Thanks to proper implementation of technical measures regarding seed, fertilizer, season, water conservancy, and pest and disease prevention and control, the tenth-month crop will be fairly good this year in Ha Bac Province.

The evaluation of the Provincial Agricultural Service is that both the early and main plantings in the delta, midland, and mountain regions will return high yields. Cooperatives in the province have harvested 18,600 hectares of the early planting of tenth-month rice. Preliminary evaluations indicate that on the area harvested, per-hectare yields of the early planting of tenth-month rice reached 26.18 quintals, which is 127 percent of the plan norm and 140.7 percent of the yield of the early planting of the 1981 tenth-month crop. Achieving a per-hectare yield of more than 30 quintals were Yen Dung, Que Vo, and Tan Yen districts and the two cities of Bac Ninh and Bac Giang.

Ever since the beginning of November, cooperatives in the province have started to harvest the main planting of tenth-month rice.

End-product contracting with laborers allowed tenth-month rice throughout the province to be harvested at a rather fast pace: 1.5 times that of the same period last year. The average daily harvest for a cooperative in the province was 5,000-6,000 hectares of tenth-month rice.

On 12 November, Ha Bac Province has harvested 55,000 hectares of tenth-month rice, completing 60 percent of the planted area. The yield from the main planting of tenth-month rice has surpassed those of last year by 3-5 quintals per hectare. Midland and mountain districts harvested 90 percent of the area planted in tenth-month rice.

The province actively provided guidance to basic-level agricultural production installations to complete the tenth-month rice harvest on 20 November, begin production on the fifth-month and spring rice season, and set aside good paddy to quickly and completely settle obligations with the state for grain.

Along with the urgent work of harvesting the tenth-month rice, the entire province planted 18,500 hectares in the winter crop, achieving 60 percent of the plan norm and 90 percent of the area planted by the same time last year. Co-operatives in the province sought ways to overcome all problems of bad weather to plant winter crops in the right season. Many farms planted corn, sweet potatoes, and calabash in wet soil. To date, the winter corn and sweet potatoes have generally been doing well in the area planted. This year, two export crops raised in Ha Bac, garlic and peppers, have doubled over last year.

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CSO: 4209/113

AGRICULTURE

BRIEFS

IN-KIND WORKERS COMPENSATION--[From Readers' letters column] Many production installations do not ensure that sufficient materials are provided for workers compensation, as required by regulation; though the state has called much attention to this, current needs are not being completely met on the spot. Many factories, enterprises, worksites, and the like, solve their problems and motivate the masses to promote drives to expand animal husbandry and exploit substitute resources to provide workers compensation. The Nam Dinh Silk Textile Plant is raising more than 100 swine. The Buon Ma Thuot Wood Processing Plant, high in the hills and mountains of Dac lac Province, also raises fish to increase resources. The Bach Dang Shipbuilding Factory and Hai Phong Machine Factory maintain and strengthen three-shift dining facilities, which have succeeded in satisfying, by the independent efforts of each installation, 20-30 percent of the goal for compensation resources. The Deo Nai Coal Mine, in Quang Ninh Province, has a farm where more than 300 pigs are being raised. Each month, the mine's labor union mobilizes workers to contribute labor for harvesting, planting, or clearing activities. Recently, the mine maintained high quality and right portions with the industrial meal during working hours. At the worksite the mine also opened, with a capital investment of nearly 55,000 dong, a cantina for the service of shift workers. This stabilized life for workers and caused a drastic drop in the incidence of sickness and a marked decrease in instances of unexcused absences. Ngoc Canh (Vietnam Confederation of Trade Unions). [Text] [Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 16 Nov 82 p 2] 9830

HAU GIANG RICE PLANTING--This year Hau Giang broadcast seeded 345,455 hectares in tenth-month rice, which exceeds the plan norm by 5,455 hectares and last year's area by 15,000 hectares. Nearly 100,000 hectares of the salt-water region were broadcast seeded at the optimum time with the high-yield early planting of tenth-month rice. Districts with a high-yield tenth-month rice area were: My Xuyen, with 21,400 hectares; Long Phu, with 20,000; Thanh Tri, with 18,420; My Tu, with 15,300; and Vinh Chau, with 10,000. Ke Sach District, in the fresh-water region, also increased the area of high-yield tenth-month rice by 6,000 hectares; Phung Hiep, 5,000 hectares. This year, Hau Giang production collectives and farmers used many new seed varieties--most noteworthy, IR 42 (NN4B), which grows well, with many fields providing a good harvest. Now the high-yield rice area has ripened. The five provinces of Long Phu, Thanh Tri, Vinh Chau, My Xuyen, and My Tu have harvested 7,500 hectares, with an average yield of 50-60 quintals per hectare. The tenth-month rice has been uniformly good in Hau Giang, with promise of a large surplus harvest. Hau Giang

is concentrating efforts on harvesting the tenth-month crop fast, freeing the land, and working the winter-spring crop on time. [Text] [Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 18 Dec 82 p 1] 9830

TYPHOON RELIEF FROM FRANCE--Receiving word of the heavy damage caused by Typhoon No 7 in Nghe Tinh Province, on the afternoon of 15 November, Mrs Francoise (Dire) and Mr Andre (Leplat), representatives of the Secretariat of the France-Vietnam Friendship Association, met with the Vietnamese Ambassador to France to present him with a check for Fr 20,000 to help our people overcome the effects of the natural disaster. Representing our government and people, Ambassador Mai Van Bo warmly thanked the France-Vietnam Friendship Association for this valuable support. [Excerpt] [Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 18 Nov 82 p 4] 9830

CSO: 4209/113

HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

PAPER MILL'S OPERATING REQUIREMENTS CAUSE CONCERN

Hanoi LAO DONG in Vietnamese 2 Dec 82 p 1

/Article by Huu Tinh: "Paper Mill: 55,000 Tons/Year"/

/Text/ At precisely the time when our nation is about to conclude the 1982 State Plan, there comes a welcome announcement from the home land of Hung Vuong: the Vinh Phu Paper Mill has attained an outpout of 55,000 tons per year--a major project of socialism and a shining flower of the beautiful friendship and cooperation between Vietnam and Switzerland which has completed every task and has arranged a dignified inauguration.

As of 26 November this year, the mill began uniform production in all technical processes from the raw material step to the final resulting products.

A Modern and Current Mill

The harmonious beauty and splendid color of each project item and the entire mill constantly attract everyone. However, a strong attraction and impression of the Vinh Phu Paper Mill is its modern state and its achievement of international level advanced technical standards. Mr. Svenlinson, Swiss technician and director of the project, introduced us to this modern industrial equipment system, a synchronized paper production federation consisting of many smoothly linked pieces of equipment from the raw material step to the final products of lined notebooks. Operation of the machinery is all mechanized, automated and entirely under the control of the operators pressing their buttons. While introducing the mill, Mr. Svenlinson and the many Swiss technicians all emphasized the among the world's best modern and advanced standards of the paper-pulping machine as well as many other pieces of equipment. At the Viet Tri and Hoang Van Thu paper mills, the paper-pulping machines achieve only a speed of 45 meters per minute and a paper width of only about 1 meter but the paper-pulping machine here achieves from 450 to 500 meters per minute and a paper width of more than 3 meters. From the time the wood and bamboo raw materials are bound and transported to the pulverizing shop to the time that a student's lined notebook is produced takes only about 15 hours. The finishing shop is equipped with an automatic book binding machine system with an output of 15 tons per day, equivalent to 150,000 notebooks. This is not counting the thousands of modern and delicate machine components from many other advanced countries which are installed here for a total of 40,000 accurately installed machine components.

Capabilities and Standards of the Vietnamese Worker

In the construction and introduction to production of this modern mill, besides the enthusiastic assistance of the Swiss technicians and many other specialists from the capitalist countries, it is impossible to overlook the contributing efforts and capabilities to master advanced technology of the Vietnamese cadre and worker collective. Their overcoming many difficulties to level 1.3 million cubic meters of earth and rock, pour nearly 90,000 cubic meters of cement, erect more than 66,000 square meters of brick wall and install nearly 10,000 tons of industrial equipment, and advanced construction methods such as manufacturing and installing a conveyor belt system, innovating a method of connecting hoists to install the pulp release tank, installing the power boiler and their skill in welding equipment which required a high level of expertise caused the foreign specialists to admire, "There is no longer any doubt, we admit that you are capable of carrying out major tasks." This was the general observation of the specialists concerning the cadres and workers of Vietnam in their work. With this innovation, they brought the mill to its inauguration 5 months ahead of schedule. Mr. Svenlinson declared that "Shortening the schedule saved 300,000 dollars and with these results, Vietnam will win the support and confidence of Swiss public opinion in this cooperation. These results will also cause everyone to believe that Vietnam will have additional reality."

Visitors from the Swiss government and correspondents from more than 10 Swiss press, radio and television agencies and from many other international newspapers were eyewitnesses to the fact that the cadres and workers of Vietnam had mastered the advanced technology and were able to skillfully control every piece of modern equipment in the mill. From the day that paper-pulping machine 1 began operation to the inaugural day on 26 November this year, they produced 15,000 tons of paper. These products have supported two school terms and many economic sectors of socialist Vietnam.

From the Happiest Day to a Position of Worry and Concern

The day of the mill's inaugural ribbon cutting (26 November) can be considered as the happiest day of the mill, a crowded international gathering. Representatives from the two governments of Vietnam and Switzerland, hundreds of specialists from Switzerland and many other capitalist countries, nearly 100 correspondents from Vietnam, Switzerland and many other nations and nearly 7,000 construction cadres and workers and mill operators participated in the ceremony. Hundreds of still and movie cameras promptly recorded the pictures of Vice Chairman of the Council of Ministers Do Muoi and Roine Cacson, Swiss Minister of Industry and Chief of the Swiss Government Delegation, as they together cut the inaugural ribbon. A 10-meter long string of firecrackers exploded loudly from the top of the locomotive crane. All of the Swiss guests expressed their desire and readiness to assist and continue their cooperation with Vietnam. Several dozen Swiss children advanced to the platform to sing the song "Like Uncle Ho On the Happy Day of Great Victory" in Vietnamese. Amidst the clapping and mood of spirited joy, Vice Chairman of the Council of Ministers Do Muoi said, "This project is an expression of the generous assistance of the government of Switzerland to Vietnam."

However, a worry and concern of many sectors is how to keep this mill with an annual output of 55,000 tons in continuous operation. A few of the statistics of raw materials required by the mill are presented here: 250,000 tons of bamboo and wood, 32,000 tons of lime, 120,000 tons of coal and 9,000 tons of salt for a daily total

of about 1,000 tons of raw materials delivered to the mill. If raw materials are lacking or not uniformly delivered, difficulties will be encountered. This is not counting the need to regularly maintain the machinery and equipment because this is precious and scarce equipment which our country is not yet able to produce.

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CSO: 4209/152

LABOR

MOST TRAVEL ALLOWANCES REVISED UPWARD

Hanoi LAO DONG in Vietnamese 2 Dec 82 p 7

/Circular of the Ministry of Labor, issued 26 October 1982: "Revising the Travel Allowances of a Number of Sectors"/

/Text/ On 26 October 1982, the Ministry of Labor issued Circular 23/LD-TT which provided guidance on implementing Article 3, Decision 166-HDBT of the Council of Ministers on revising the level of travel allowances for a number of sectors. To answer the requirements of many readers, we here provide excerpts of the contents of the travel allowance level revisions and the implementing clauses.

I. Revision Stipulations

1. Survey and exploration travel allowances:

Workers, civil servants and cadres in geological and mine exploration groups and units, land and forest investigation units, and bridge and road measurement and survey and topographic geologic survey units presently receiving allowances stipulated in Circular 15/LD-TT issued on 4 July 1960 and Circular 10/LD-TT issued on 11 April 1962 of the Ministry of Labor will now receive allowances stipulated as follows:

A level of 10 dong per day if working in the deep forest, in high mountains, in remote locations, where constant movement is necessary or at sea (from the zero buoy out).

A level of 8 dong per day if working in a low mountainous and forested area or in areas along the coast.

A level of 5 dong per day if working in the lowlands or midlands.

In addition, a special level of 12 dong per day will be implemented for units engaged in especially arduous or dangerous work and constantly moving in the deep, wild and remote forest such as units engaged in geologic research and seeking rare metals.

The principles and recipients of this allowance will still be implemented in accordance with instructions in Circular 15/LD-TT mentioned above with the exception that the method of calculation has been revised:

The number of days on the job when working in the open will earn the entire allowance.

The number of days on the job but working in sheds or camps will earn one-half the allowance.

The number of days working at the headquarters of groups, federations, etc. will earn one-fourth the allowance.

Working more than 4 hours will be counted as 1 day and from 2 to 4 hours as a half day for receiving the above stipulated allowance. Those working less than 2 hours a day will receive no allowance.

Workers in other sectors such as power line construction workers of the Ministry of Power, workers constructing and maintaining telephone lines of the Posts and Telegraph General Department, etc. have previously had their allowances agreed upon by the Ministry of Labor and application of geologic survey travel allowances will have separate stipulations, not applied in accordance with these revisions.

2. Raft transportation travel allowances:

Workers of the forestry sector engaged in raft transportation receiving travel allowances stipulated in Document 1336/LD-LDTL issued on 2 August 1961 by the Forestry General Department will now receive allowances of 8 dong per day for days engaged in raft transportation.

3. Fishing boat travel allowances:

Workers on fishing boats and ships during the days of fishing at sea receiving travel allowances stipulated in Circular 07/LD-TT issued on 23 February 1961 by the Ministry of Labor will now receive allowances in accordance with the ship or boat power capacity as follows:

a. Those working on fishing boats and ships with a power capacity of 800 horsepower and up during the days of fishing at sea will receive 15 dong per day.

b. Those working on fishing boats and ships with a power capacity of 250 to 800 horsepower during the days of fishing at sea or engaged in marketing, transportation and material supply will receive 12 dong per day.

c. Those working on fishing boats and ships with a power capacity below 250 horsepower during the days of fishing at sea or engaged in marketing, transportation and material supply will receive a subsidy of 10 dong per day.

d. Those working on other fishing boats and ships will receive an allowance of 5 dong per day during the days of fishing at sea.

The principles and recipients of this allowance will still be implemented in accordance with Circular 07/LD-TT mentioned above.

4. Travel allowances for inland waterway and ocean-going transportation ships, boats and barges and dredges:

Workers on transportation ships, boats and barges and dredges during the days while engaged in transportation or dredging inland waterways and at sea receiving travel

allowances stipulated in Circular 07/LD-TT issued on 23 February 1961 by the Ministry of Labor will now have their allowances revised as follows:

- a. While at sea, an allowance of 6 dong per day.
- b. While on inland waterways, an allowance of 5 dong per day.
5. Travel allowances for transportation vehicle drivers and assistant drivers:

Workers, drivers, and assistant drivers regularly engaged in the transportation of supplies and passengers along a stipulated route receiving allowances as stipulated in Circular 23/LD-TT issued on 8 August 1960 by the Ministry of Labor will now receive a unified allowance of 8 dong per day.

6. Travel allowances for buffalo and cattle tenders:

Workers escorting and tending market buffaloes and cattle receiving allowances stipulated in Official Letter 85/LD-TT issued on 26 July 1979 by the Ministry of Labor will now receive the following allowances:

Those escorting and tending market buffaloes and cattle in the midlands and lowlands will receive an allowance of 7 dong per day.

Those escorting and tending market buffaloes and cattle in the highlands will receive an allowance of 10 dong per day.

7. Train travel allowances:

Those working on trains receiving travel allowances stipulated in Official Letter 49/LD-TL issued on 13 January 1978 by the Ministry of Labor will now receive an allowance of .4 dong per hour of transportation.

8. Travel allowances for streetcar drivers and ticket sellers:

Streetcar drivers and ticket sellers receiving travel allowances stipulated in Official Letter 672/LD-TL issued on 17 June 1971 by the Ministry of Labor will now receive allowances of 3 dong per day for those days engaged in driving and selling tickets on streetcars. This allowance will be applied to all drivers and ticket sellers on busses in cities and towns.

II. Implementation Clauses

The travel allowances are only paid for days actually engaged in travel. On days while engaged in other work or while not traveling, travel allowances will not be paid. Those receiving travel allowances may not apply the assignment expense system.

This circular is in effect from the day of signing. All stipulations contrary to this circular are cancelled. Locations receiving the circular late and still paying travel allowances to the recipients above in accordance with the old stipulations will not provide back pay.

7300

CSO: 4209/152

POPULATION, CUSTOMS AND CULTURE

SOLDIER CRITICIZES REVIVAL OF DECADENT MUSIC

Hanoi DAI DOAN KET in Vietnamese 24 Nov 82 p 11

/Readers' Opinions' Column: "Still the Same Music!"/

/Text/ We had just got out of a vehicle at the Sat bus stop in Hai Hung Province and squeezed into a nearby tea house when we heard from a refreshment bar across the street the echoing sound of sad and despicable music with the odor of U.S.-puppet psychological warfare coming from a transistor radio.

In the middle of the afternoon with the volume turned all the way up, the music was truly painful not only to the entire street but also to those passing by. We asked a number of people sitting there and everyone shook their head, grimaced and sighed, "In this town, there is not only one home and not only today that for a long time, the families rudely and loudly play one bourgeoisie song after another. Responsible agencies in the town and district know nothing. If electricity is available, they operate the radio on electric power and if not, by battery, acting as they please."

Because we were waiting for a relative, we sat there nearly an hour and exactly as the people in the area had said, the radio continuously played one song after another without abating.

At the present time, the indiscriminate playing of bourgeoisie songs still occurs in many rural areas. They are still played at parties and weddings and in self-operated businesses to "attract customers." A no small number of others, especially the youth, consider the playing of bourgeoisie music as a "fashion," a "means" of understanding and a "method of showing off their illegitimate wealth to the neighborhood." In a number of other towns and large cities through which we had the occasion to pass, we witnessed the open playing of bourgeoisie music.

At one time, many locations actively complied with the state decision to resist decadent culture and initially reduced these "vulgaritys" in the everyday lives of everyone. We do not understand why that now the resistance to decadent culture has become so unconcerned and lax. We suggest that all sectors and echelons continually and immediately "turn off" this decadent music!

Phong Nguyen
(Military Region 3 troops)

7300
CSO: 4209/152

END